Weather
Overcast, damp weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 68.3 and the minimum 66.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.3 and 54.6.

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CHIEF OF AFGHANS IN LETTER SEEKS TO END FIGHTING

Enemy Commander Makes Ingenuous Charge That British Began War

REPLY IS SENT

Amir Is Told To Sue For Peace To Officer In Field

STRIFE CONTINUES

Troops Greatly Assisted By Work Of Raiding Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Simla, May 15.—The Afghan Commander-in-Chief has sent a latter to the political agent of the Khyber asking for a cessation of hostilities.

The Afghan commander's request for a cessation of hostilities was conveyed in the following letter to the Political Agent at Khyber:

Afghan Commander's Letter

"As regards the outbreak of war between Afghanistan and Britain, I have the honor to inform you that British officers commenced unlawful war without any declaration of war on any side and by this aggressive step inflicted heavy losses on the civil population and army of Afghanistan by throwing bombs from aeroplanes.

"I am informed by His Majesty the King of the Independent Kingdom of Afghanistan, that His Majesty has received a letter from the Viceroy of India and, in consequence, that I am ordered to suspend the war thus unlawfully begun by your side until further orders.

"You are accordingly informed that war has been suspended until a final decision has been reached by correspondence between His Afghan Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy."

Letter Is Impertinent

The impertinence of this letter is only exceeded by its unblushing mendacity, for the Amir's violation of British territory, which precipitated hostilities, was entirely wanton, unprovoked and deliberate and for days before the actual outbreak of hostilities the Amir had been endeavoring to flood India with inflammatory literature and to send emissaries into India to stir up disaffection against the British Government. An official letter addressed by the Amir's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, the notorious Masmw Tarzi, to the Afghan Envoy in India ordering him to secure the allegiance of His Majesty's Hindu and Muslem subjects is actually in possession of the Government of India.

The Political Agent of the Khyber is being instructed to send the Afghan commander a message to the effect that he is not authorised to send any reply to his letter and that, if the Amir Amanullah sues for peace, he should address the General Officer Commanding the operations and request him to forward his representations to the Viceroy.

Fliers Give Aid

Simla, May 17.—Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar wires that great admiration is expressed for the work of our aeroplanes, proceeding daily into unknown and dangerous country where no landing is possible. The machines go off at dawn and often do not return till dusk, bombing the military objectives at Bags and Jellalabad. The abandonment of Dakka by the Afghans was largely due to the raiding of four aeroplanes.

The machines have greatly assisted our troops in the recent fighting by machine gunning and dropping bombs on the enemy while as scouts they have been invaluable in covering the country in front of the Khyber and passing over the Zakkha, Khelab and Mohmand countries. Prompt information is given of the arrival of Afghan levies on our flanks, helping us to take appropriate action.

The enemy is reduced to the necessity of carrying out his movements at night and his roads are deserted and empty during the day. The Afghans are afraid to pitch

(Continued on Page 4)

President Of German National Assembly

Herr Fehrenbach. INTA

Herr Fehrenbach, President of the first German National Assembly, photographed as he was leaving the theater at Wiemar after a session of the Assembly. Dr. Eduard David, Minister without portfolio in the Ebert Cabinet, was elected President of the National Assembly, but upon accepting a Cabinet post relinquished the Presidency to Herr Fehrenbach.

FLOWER SHOW OPENS AT TOWN HALL TODAY

Fine Display Of Blooms Brought Out For Horticultural Society's Spring Event

The Spring flower show of the Shanghai Horticultural Society opens today at the Town Hall, where lovers of flowers will find a lavish profusion of colorful blooms. Aided by the early spell of warm weather which occurred several weeks ago Shanghai gardens took a rapid forward jump in floral production and assured a handsome display for this year's exhibition.

Tea and other refreshment will be available in tea rooms and buffet and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance throughout the two days of the show. Special arrangements have been made whereby school children will be admitted between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. today and up to 5 p.m. tomorrow at a charge of 20 cents each, when they are accompanied by parents or teachers. The Society will award six prizes for essays on the show if the interest of the children warrants.

The band will play each evening, beginning at 9 p.m.

AID FOR KOREA ASKED AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Liberation Of Country From Japan Is Asked By Delegates At Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 12.—The Korean Delegation has petitioned the Conference urging Korea's claims for liberation from Japan and the reconstruction of their country as an independent State.

BRITISH MARTYR NURSE HONORED BY BRUSSELS

Removal Of Remains Of Edith Cavell Is Attended By Solemn Ceremony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brussels, May 13.—Impressive scenes marked the removal of Nurse Cavell's body to England.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium sent a magnificent wreath and members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished citizens paid their respects.

The street lamps along the densely crowded route were lighted and veiled in crepe. The coffin, mounted on a gun carriage, was preceded and followed by a deputation of nurses and British, Belgian and American troops, including a special detachment of officers.

Suit For Damages Is Begun Against Council By Wiaow Of Japanese Victim In Riot

Court Of Consuls Holds First Hearing In Case Arising From Hongkew Disturbances Of Last July

Hearings before the Court of Consuls began yesterday in the action for Tls. 15,000 damages brought against the Municipal Council by Suye Harayama, widow of Takashi Harayama, a Japanese draper of 166 Woosung Road who was killed during the Hongkew riots of last July. The filing of the suit followed a sharp interchange of letters between the Japanese Consul-General and the Council regarding the responsibility for the rioting and the matter of indemnification.

After a brief sitting the case was adjourned until Friday, an application made on behalf of the plaintiff for defendants to file more specific answer to the petition having been overruled by the court by a vote of two to one. The court sat at the Belgian Consulate and was composed of Mr. D. Siffert, Senior Consul; Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, and Mr. Th. Raaschou, Danish Consul-General. Mr. A. D. Blackburn acted as secretary to the court and Messrs. W. S. Fleming, N. C. Home, T. Kikuchi and T. Murakami appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. D. McNeill represented the defendants.

The plaintiff's petition sets forth that the victim of the rioting lived with his wife and adopted son in premises located over his draper's shop at 166 Woosung Road.

Charges In Petition

"On the 19th day of July, 1918," the petition alleges, "certain Chinese Police Constables, 40 or more in number, who had been on duty on the public roads of the International Settlement of Shanghai in the Municipal Police District of Hongkew in said International Settlement, under the orders and control of Captain Superintendent of Police of said Settlement and his assistants and the Inspector, Sub-Inspectors and other superior officers of said Police District, and while in uniform and many of them armed with rifles, batons and other weapons, wrongfully left their posts of duty in various parts of said District and in breach of their duty as such Police Constables assembled at or near the intersection of Woosung and Boone Roads in said District at a place known as the Hongkew Market; that the said Chinese Police Constables so assembled were at or about the hour of 11:45 p.m. on said 19th day of July, 1918, joined by about 70 more Chinese Police Constables of the Municipal Police force of said Settlement and who were assigned for duty in the said District and attached to the said Station; that said last mentioned Chinese Police Constables were in the uniform of the Municipal Police of said Settlement carrying batons but without the usual fire arms supplied to the said Chinese Police Constables and said last mentioned Chinese Police Constables and wrongfully left the said Station in breach of their duty as Police Constables of said Settlement; that said first mentioned and said last mentioned Police Constables formed themselves into a mob at said Hongkew Market and armed as aforesaid engaged in a riot with the common evil and malicious intent and design of terrifying, injuring and killing peaceful Japanese residents of said District and of injuring and destroying their property.

Malicious Intent Charged

"That thereafter the said Police Constables without lawful excuse and pursuant to said conspiracy and in furtherance of said unlawful, evil and malicious intent and design and as a mob and while engaged in such riot rushed through the public roads of said Police District attacking, striking, beating, shooting and attempting to injure and kill peaceful Japanese residents of said District and destroying and attempting to destroy their property."

Regarding the death of the plaintiff's husband the petition states that at the time the mob formed and rioting began he was asleep in his home and came out on the verandah of the second story, accompanied by his wife, to see what the disturbance was about and that while so engaged he was shot twice, mortally.

In conclusion the petition declares that for several days previous to the riot the Police and Municipal authorities were aware of the unrest among the constables and that the authorities were therefore negligent in the performance of their duties as police officers in not taking proper measures to safeguard the persons and property of residents in the affected district. If these precautions had been taken, the plaintiff declares, Harayama would not have been killed.

Answer Of Council

The Council's answer admits the death of the draper but denies that he was killed as alleged and denies that there was negligence on the part of defendants or the police. The other parts of the petition are declared to be irrelevant, inasmuch as they neither disclosed nor supported any cause of action.

Following the reading of the pleadings at yesterday's session Mr. Fleming argued in support of the application for more definite answers to certain paragraphs of the plaintiff's petition, stating that the reason for the application was that the issues of fact were not well defined and that unless the defense filed a document either admitting or denying the various allegations it would be necessary to call probably seventy witnesses, necessitating a protracted hearing. After Mr. McNeill had replied in opposition the Court overruled the application, Mr. Raaschou dissenting, and after some further argument it was decided to adjourn until Friday.

Conclusion Of Peace May Open Up Cables

Commons Informed Government Is Anxious To Remove Restrictions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—In the House of Commons today, during question time General Seely stated that the Government was very desirous of abolishing the restrictions on commercial cables but this must depend on the issue of the peace negotiations.

ANGLICAN CHURCH BILL PRESENTED IN COMMONS

Important Measure Introduced By Archbishop Confers Powers Of Autonomy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The Church of England Powers Bill was introduced in the House of Lords yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury and is regarded as one of the most important measures of the present session. Its object is to confer on the church large powers of autonomy while safeguarding its connection with the State, thus preparing the way for a scheme of church reform which was recently much debated at convocation. The bill introduced yesterday is of an enabling character and empowers the church assembly to regulate its own constitution, its decisions being laid on the table in Parliament, and becoming law unless adverse motions are passed within a prescribed period.

Will Defeat Purpose Of Irish-Americans

Lloyd George Not To Receive Them And Colonel House Withdraws Support

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 13.—Mr. Lloyd George has decided not to receive the Irish-American delegates when they return to Paris. Colonel House, who promised to endeavor to arrange such an interview, has decided, owing to the nature of the Irish-American activities in Ireland, not to act as intermediary.

Australian Shipping Crippled By Strike

Twenty-Four Hours Notice Is Being Given By Crews On Arriving Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, May 19.—As each steamer to Australia reaches its home port the crew probably give 24 hours' notice. This will ultimately result in most, if not all, of the shipping in Australia lying idle.

Another Britisher To Essay Atlantic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

St. Johns, May 13.—Another British airman has arrived and will attempt the Trans-Atlantic flight. His machine is due this weekend.

W. Hohenzollern---Before And After

The above pictures show the Kaiser as he appeared before the war and as he is now described in exile, wearing a beard. The queer actions of the ex-Kaiser, who claims at times to be a Socialist, are described in a despatch from The Hague via London. Often the former Emperor suddenly jumps up from the dinner table, declaring to those about him that these days are days of Socialism and that he is only an ordinary man now and must help. Thereupon he will throw his napkin over his shoulder and insist upon helping to wait. At other times, dressed in a general's uniform he struts into the dining room after pompously demanding that the butler announce him with all his titles. After he gets past the soup and fish courses he has grown democratic and by the time dessert is served he is a full-fledged Socialist. The report adds that he talks incessantly from morning to night to every one who will listen on any topic whatsoever.

BONAR LAW EXPLAINS INDEMNITY QUESTIONS

Reply Is Made To Member Of Commons Who Opposed Terms Of Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bottomley regarding the cash payment details in the Peace Treaty, Mr. A. Bonar Law pointed out that bonds for [illegible] were delivarable as on account of the total obligations but further issues of bonds might be required subsequently as security. The total amount payable, either in money or otherwise, was not limited to the amount of bonds but must meet in full all the demands specified in Section Eight of the Official Summary. The reduction which might also be allowed regarding the first £1,000,000,000 would postpone but would not diminish the total amount of payment. He emphasised the amount of £5,000,000,000 was not the sum total of the enemy countries' obligations. Powers to enforce payment lie in our economic weapons and in a lengthy occupation of part of Germany.

ALLIED WARSHIPS READY TO AID IN NORTH RUSSIA

Relief Force Sets Sail For Archangel; Artillery Of Enemy Active

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—Reuter's Agency learns that the presence of Allied warships at Helsingfors is due to an appeal from Finland for protection as Bolshevik vessels have been seen in the Baltic and it is feared that they might attack the unprotected parts of the Finnish coast.

Commons Hears Question

London, May 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Josiah Wedgwood asked for information regarding the report that we are preparing to attack Petrograd in co-operation with Finland.

Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that a British squadron was available at Helsingfors in case of emergencies but no such arrangement as suggested had been made. It was obvious that if anything of the sort was contemplated it would be impossible to say anything about it. He declined, amid cheers, to state that the Government would not be committed to attack Petrograd in co-operation with Finland without the House of Commons being acquainted with the operation, but he emphasised that no such definite proposal was at present contemplated.

Relief Force Sails

London, May 12.—1,500 officers and men, comprising part of the North Russia Relief Force, have embarked at Newcastle for Archangel.

Enemy Artillery Active

London, May 12.—A message to the War Office from Archangel states that the enemy artillery has been active everywhere on the front but was silenced by our counter fire.

The thaw is progressing satisfactorily, the Dvina is free of ice and river transport is in full swing. The White Sea is not yet free of ice but navigation is not difficult at its mouth.

LEIPZIG IS OCCUPIED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS

Spartacist Leaders Arrested And Election Of Council Is Ordered

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, May 12.—The Government troops have occupied Leipzig and arrested a number of the Spartacist leaders. They have suspended the publication of the Volkszeitung and Roteahne and ordered the election of a new Workers' Council. A general strike is threatened.

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IS LAUNCHED BY JAPANESE

They Take A Turn At Putting Up Posters, Deriding The Chinese Activities

A counter-offensive against the boycott movement in Shanghai has been launched by certain enterprising Japanese in the Hongkew district. Evidently encouraged by the Municipal notification Monday, they also came out with lengthy posters, denouncing the boycotters.

The following was a notice that appeared on one of the electric posts in the Hongkew market yesterday:

"Strong is our nation.

"You are merely cold blooded creatures capable of getting excited for five or six minutes only to be men without a country in future. Take notice!

"Congratulations from the Japanese residents in China."

There were no disturbances yesterday.

Sir Philip Chetwode Receives Appointment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 13.—General Sir Philip Chetwode has been appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, vice General Sir Francis Davies, who is appointed General Officer Commanding the Scottish Command.

RECONSTRUCTION BODIES ARE FORMED IN BRITAIN

Advisory Council Reports That Districts Are Organising Associations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 14.—The report of the Advisory Council on Local Reconstruction states active reconstruction is being carried out by local associations in Birmingham, Bristol, Devon, Cornwall, Liverpool, North and South Wales and Ireland and other Associations are being formed.

It mentions as an example of its work the establishment in Wales of a committee in connection with agriculture and social life in villages for water power and rural industries.

The Council recommends the formation of a Federation of Reconstruction Associations, each of which should be free from government control.

GERMANS BALKING BUT HAVE NOT YET REFUSED TO SIGN

Scheidemann Addressing Assembly Says Treaty Is Not Acceptable

PARTIES CONCUR

But Social Democrats Believe Terms Should Be Accepted

SEND MANY NOTES

Teutons Want To Discuss Proposal Concerning Saar Basin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 12.—A telegram from Zurich today states that at a meeting of the German National Assembly, Herr Scheidemann declared that the Treaty in its present form was not acceptable and protested against the violence it occasioned the Germans.

The leaders of the various parties concurred. Finally the Social Democrats declared that, despite its severity, they were opposed to an absolute refusal to sign and recommended the opening of pourparlers.

German Notes Received

Paris, May 12.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has sent in the space of 24 hours, four communications to the President of the Peace Conference.

French circles state that if Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's epistolary efforts may be taken as a criterion of the state of mind of Germany, she is far from ready for admission to the League of civilised nations.

Several Germans Leave

Paris, May 13.—A number of German Delegates, including Herrn Landsberg and Giesberts, have left for Germany.

Plan Counter-Proposal

Paris, May 13.—The Germans are preparing a counter proposal with regards to the Saar Valley and re-opening the question of oral discussions, at least with experts of the various commissions.

Treaty With Austria

Paris, May 12.—The Austrian Peace Treaty is nearing completion.

The Responsibilities Clause inserted is identical with the German Treaty, with the omission of the clause relating to the trial of the Kaiser.

The treaty provides for the trial of military offenders by an international court martial.

Regarding frontiers; the Lower Tyrol, although the population are German speaking, will be placed within the Italian boundary with the object of providing Italy with protection from invasion.

The new frontier gives Italy, the commanding heights instead of Austria.

Boundaries Discussed

Paris, May 12.—The Council of Ten today considered the boundaries of Austria, including the recommendations made in that connection by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The German delegates have submitted a complete, independent scheme for a League of Nations including an additional clause providing for an International Labor Organisation. The main difference is that Germany proposes a Congress of States and an International Parliament.

The Abyssinian mission, just arrived, has issued a denial to the statement that they desire their country to be under the protectorate of France.

Privileges Sought

Paris, May 12.—The officials are placed in an embarrassing position as the Austrians demand direct telegraphic and telephonic facilities as accorded the Germans, who are using the only available wires.

The Austrian Delegation leaves Vienna tonight and arrives at St. Germain on May 14. It numbers 53 persons, six of whom are women, including Madame Pammasch.

Conferences Held

Paris, May 12.—M. Clemenceau passed a busy Sunday conferring with M. Pichon M. Venizelos, Mr. A. J. Balfour and M. Tardieu, and calling upon President Wilson, with whom he remained for a considerable time.

Italy Would Join

Paris, May 12.—Concerning the new triple alliance between France,

the United States and Great Britain, the Italian papers hope that such a bond may be created between France and Italy, being a matter for later diplomatic negotiations and not for the present Treaty.

Peace Conference circles recognise that the German Government would probably be glad to have M. Clemenceau's unconditional refusal to enter into negotiations about the Peace terms, as an argument to use against panic and despair which is reported from Germany.

Agreement Reached On Africa

Paris, May 12.—Great Britain and France have come to an agreement regarding the division of the Cameroons and Togoland The mandatory system will not be applied to Togoland and the Cameroons.

Commons Asks Question

London, May 12.—In the House of Commons, during question time, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that at present he was unable to announce when the debate on the Peace terms would occur. This obviously depended on circumstances which at present could not be foreseen.

Replying to a question regarding the Peace celebrations, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the Government would consider the suggestion to invite Marshal Foch and representative detachments of the French army to visit Great Britain in connection with the celebration.

Elevated Tram Line Planned For Lushan

Chinese Formulate Scheme To Link Summer Resort And Kiukiang

Plans have been formulated by Kiukiang Chinese for the construction of an elevated tramway line between Lushan, the summer resort, and Kiukiang in Kiangsi at an estimated cost of $150,000. The plans will be submitted to the Kiangsi Provincial Assembly soon for approval and it is expected that the necessary sanction will be secured in view of the many officials who are interested in the new enterprise.

Transport facilities between the resort and Kiukiang have been very crude and it is said a large number of pleasure seekers refrained from going to the place on account of the inconveniences of travel. Some time ago several foreign capitalists formulated a similar scheme, but on account of local opposition it had to be abandoned. The entire trip by the elevated cars between the two points will take only half hour, it is estimated.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN UNION GERMAN DELEGATE'S AIM

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau Tells End He Is Seeking To Achieve

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, May 12.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau in which he declared that the union of Germany and Austria is one of the aims of his policy and he will make every effort to attain it.

Whisky Distilleries Slow In Restarting

Scottish Firms Delayed Until Autumn And Present Price Levels Will Hold

London, April 20.—One of the largest firms, if not the largest firm, of Scotch whisky distillers in Scotland writes as follows:

"Although distilleries have received government permission to resume making, considerable delay will occur in restarting business; many of them will be unable to resume before next autumn. The whisky thus made will take many years to mature, and the current prices for old and well known brands will therefore have to be maintained for a very considerable period.

Apart from this, there will be enormously enhanced costs of production to provide for—labor, coals, barley, carriage, taxes and all working expenses being more than 150 percent increased since the war began, without any sign of their reduction since the war ended.

No home firm can replace old whiskies at present prices, therefore it is altogether wrong to assume that, because government is again allowing distilling, f.o.b. prices will at once fall. Stocks should be carefully conserved.

Allies' Secret Pledges To Japan In 1917 Revealed At Peace Conference

Support Of Tokio's Claims To Kiaochow Promised In Exchange For Consent To China's Entering War, Is Admission To Wilson

By Charles A. Selden
(Special Cable to The New York Times)

Paris, April 21.—No delegation outside those of the powers directly concerned is more interested in the outcome of the Adriatic controversy than the Chinese, for there is a point of curious similarity between the quarrel of Italy and Jugo-Slavia and that of China and Japan over the Chinese province of Shantung. There is also this difference: Italy is struggling to get the debatable territory promised her by England and France as an inducement to enter the war. Japan is fighting to get admittedly Chinese territory as a reward for letting China enter the war.

Japan bases her case on secret agreements made by England, France, Italy, and Russia in February, 1917, that they would support Japan's claims to the German Pacific islands north of the equator, and to the Chinese territory of Shantung from which Germany had been ousted. Evidence of these promises given to Japan is contained in hitherto unpublished diplomatic notes which are part of this cable despatch.

Neither President Wilson nor the Chinese delegates knew of the existence of these secret agreements when they came to Paris. The disclosure was first made to Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the Council of Ten, when the question of the mandatory system as suggested by the American President was first under discussion. It was then proposed that the German islands be disposed of by placing them under mandates.

How Wilson Learned Of Treaties

It was an awkward moment. Mr Lloyd George remarked that an arrangement of a different character had already been reached with reference to the islands. Mr. Wilson asked what it was. Mr. Lloyd George turned to Baron Makino for an explanation, whereupon Mr. Wilson was informed that Japan had received the promise of England, France, Italy, and Russia, two years before, that she should have outright all the German islands north of the equator, and that she had agreed that Australia should have all to the south. It was common knowledge that such a distribution had been long contemplated, but nobody outside the Foreign Offices of the Governments directly involved knew that there were definite, signed agreements concerning the deal.

After learning so much Mr. Wilson asked if there were any other secret agreements which had not been produced at the conference. It was then admitted that the agreement with Japan also included the British, French, and Italian promises to support her claims to the Chinese Province of Shantung as the price Japan demanded for allowing China to enter the war, despite the fact that China had been repeatedly trying to get into the war against Germany of her own volition.

The reasons for her failure to become a participant make an interesting phase of this Asiatic question. She was barred out in the early stages of hostilities because Japan had no desire to let China participate in the military task of recovering her own territory in Shantung Province from the Germans at Kiaochow. Again, in November, 1915, China tried to enter the contest as desired by the European powers. On that occasion Baron Ishii, then Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to the European Ambassadors at Tokio: "Japan could not view without apprehension the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese which would result from their entering the war."

China did not dare act contrary to the wishes of Japan, for she knew Europe could not help her in case of need, and she feared Japanese aggression. But another opportunity came to China early in 1917, when the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany and invited all the neutral countries of the world to follow her example. Then Japan, like the rest of the world, realised that America would soon become an active belligerent, and that the defeat of Germany was no longer a matter of doubt. Japan also realised then that she could no longer keep China neutral; so Viscount Motono, then the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, immediately set to work to insure Japan's position in the Peace Conference in anticipation of China herself being represented at that conference to plead her own cause.

Text Of The Correspondence

From this resulted the following diplomatic correspondence with its secret promises.

Motono first took up the matter with the British Ambassador at Tokio. The Ambassador's reply was the following letter:

"British Embassy, Tokio, Feb. 16, 1917.

"My Dear Excellency: With reference to the subject of our conversation of the 27th ultimo, when your Excellency informed me of the desire of the Imperial Government to receive an assurance that on the occasion of a Peace Conference his Britannic Majesty's Government will support the claims of Japan in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator, I have the honor, under instructions received from His Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to communicate to you the following message from His Britannic Majesty's Government:

"His Britannic Majesty's Government accede with pleasure to the request of the Japanese Government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the equator on the occasion of the Peace Conference; it being understood that the Japanese Government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the equator.

"I avail myself of this opportunity, M. le Ministre, to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

"CONYNGHAM GREENE,
His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador."

To his Excellency, Viscount Ichiro Motono, His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs."

In his reply to the above communication from the British Ambassador, Motono, after the usual diplomatic exchange of courtesies wrote;

"The Japanese Government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your Government has given assurance and happy to note it as fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two allied powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese Government on its part is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the Peace Conference by His Majesty's Britannic Government in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the equator."

The date of this letter is Feb. 21, 1917.

Japan's Overtures To France

On Feb. 19 Motono wrote notes to the Russian and French Ambassadors at Tokio, as follows:

"The Imperial Japanese Government has not yet formally entered into conversations with the Entente powers concerning the conditions of peace I propose to present to Germany, because it is guided by the thought that such questions ought to be decided in concert between Japan and the said powers at the moment when the peace negotiations begin. Nevertheless, in view of recent developments in the general situation, and in view of the particular arrangements concerning peace conditions, such as arrangements relative to the disposition of the Bosporus, Constantinople, and the Dardanelles, being already under discussion by the powers interested, the Imperial Japanese Government believes that the moment has come for it also to express its desires relative to certain conditions of peace essential to Japan and to submit them for the consideration of the Government of the French Republic.

"The French Government is thoroughly informed of all the efforts the Japanese Government has made in a general manner to accomplish its task in the present war, and particularly to guarantee for the future the peace of Oriental Asia and the security of the Japanese Empire, for which it is absolutely necessary to take from Germany its bases of political, military and economic activity in the Far East.

"Under these conditions the Imperial Japanese Government proposes to demand from Germany at the time of the peace negotiations the surrender of the territorial rights and special interests Germany possessed before the war in Shantung and the islands situated north of the equator in the Pacific Ocean.

"The Imperial Japanese Government confidently hopes the Government of the French Republic, realising the legitimacy of these demands, will give assurance that, her case being proved, Japan may count upon its full support on this question.

"It goes without saying that reparation for damages caused to the life and property of the Japanese people by the unjustifiable attacks of the enemy, as well as other conditions of peace of a character common to all the Entente Powers, are entirely outside the consideration of the present question."

French Reply To Motono

Twelve days later the French Ambassador replied to the Japanese Foreign Office as follows:

"The Government of the French Republic is disposed to give the Japanese Government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations questions vital to Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the Imperial Japanese Government for the surrender of the rights Germany possessed before the war in this Chinese province and these islands.

"M. Briand demands, on the other hand, that Japan give its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany, and that it give this act desirable significance. The consequences of this in China should be the following:

"First, handing passports to the German diplomatic agents and Consuls.

"Second, the obligation of all under German jurisdiction to leave Chinese territory.

"Third, the internment of German ships in Chinese ports and the ultimate requisition of these ships in order to place them at the disposition of the Allies following the example of Italy and Portugal. According to the information of the French Government there are fifteen German ships in Chinese ports, totaling about 40,000 tons.

"Fourth, requisition of German commercial houses established in China; forfeiting the right of Germany in the concessions she possesses in certain parts of China."

On receipt of the above Motono wrote expressing profound thanks for the friendly sentiments inspiring the French Government, and in behalf of Japan promised compliance with Briand's request to get China to break relations with Germany, adding that it had spared no effort in that direction from the beginning.

The Russian Ambassador wrote very briefly to Motono Feb. 20 committing his Government also to the support of the Japanese claims at the Peace Conference.

So far as Italy was concerned, this same business was transacted, not at Tokio, but at Rome, where the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs gave the Japanese Ambassador assurance that Italy would offer no objections in the matter.

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Northern Militarists Raise Cry Of National Unity And Take Steps To Renew Strife

Decision Reached At Meeting Of Anfu Party To Effect Armed Co-operation Of Tuchuns And Put Strong Army In Field

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, May 17.—The Anfu Party held a special meeting at its headquarters yesterday afternoon, over 300 members being present. The questions under discussion were the Tsingtau case and the Shanghai deadlock, and a prolonged session arrived at three decisions in regard to these points.

As far as the Tsingtau question is concerned, the Government will have the support of the Anfuites in its instructions to its delegates to sign the Treaty of Paris with reservations as to the cession of Germany's late rights in Tsingtau and the Leased Territory of Kiaochow to Japan. The Anfu leaders say that this is the only policy that the Government can safely and wisely pursue, and that the attitude of the Southern delegation towards this question is short-sighted and, if made the national policy, certain to result disastrously for China.

Take Up Internal Problem

China's internal problem then came before the meeting, and the telegram containing the resignation of the Northern delegates and the facts of the break-up of the Shanghai Conference were read to the members. Wang Yi-tang, Speaker of the House, informed the meeting of the causes of the present split at Shanghai and expressed his gratification that the conference was ended, never to meet again. Wang's sentiments were submitted to the meeting in the form of a resolution which was carried by a considerable majority.

Military Measures Planned

The meeting now decided that the only solution for the North was to establish national unity by the subjection of the South, and a resolution embodying this policy and setting forth a plan for making it effective was laid before the members and passed almost unanimously. The plan is to select five members of the Anfu Party to visit the Tuchuns of Chihli, Fengtien, Shantung, Anhui and Fukien and persuade them to take up arms against the South. Another group of Anfu men is to consult with the Party of 1919, of which President Hsu and Premier Chien Nung-hsun are the leaders, and enlist their sympathy and co-operation, while yet a third Anfu delegation will work with Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shu-cheng (Little Hsu) and the other military leaders in an effort to bring a strong and united Northern army into the field against the South.

It is with this definite policy that the Anfu Party, the strongest political group in the Northern Parliament, will attend this afternoon's parliamentary session, which is to pass upon the Government's instructions to its Paris delegation regarding Tsingtau and frame Parliament's stand in the matter of China's internal peace.

Project For Mediation Is Submitted To Government

Peking, May 16.—The Peking Government received a telegram yesterday from a group of influential Chinese politicians and merchants, headed by Ku Chung-hsiu, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Chang Yao-cheng, ex-Minister of Justice. This group desires to mediate between the North and the South in the present deadlock and thinks that the existing difficulties can be adjusted, provided that the Central Government complies with the following conditions:

(1) The Government must demand the return of Tsingtau to China or instruct its delegates not to sign the Treaty of Paris.

(2) Both the Peking and the Canton parliaments must be dissolved at once.

(3) Hsu Hsi-chang is to be recognised as temporary president.

(4) Chang Ching-yao, Tuchun of Hunan, and Chen Shu-fan, Tuchun of Shensi, must be dismissed immediately.

Proposals Too Strong

It is feared that all of these conditions, with the exception of the third, will be too severe for the Government here to accept; and this belief is based on the fact that conditions practically identical with those made by Ku and Chang were contained in the eight proposals submitted by the Southern delegates and rejected by the Central Government day before yesterday. Hence it is not likely that anything will come of this lates; attempt at mediation.

The President and Premier have in the meantime addressed a series of telegrams to numerous prominent men throughout the country, requesting them to come forward with acceptable suggestions for reuniting the country. Both Hsu and Chien Nung-hsun are in uninterrupted consultation with officials of all classes here with a view to finding some way of breaking the deadlock; and they are both reported as being most anxious to solve the peace problem without further delay.

If all attempts at a reconciliation between the North and the South fail and no way of adjusting the present difficulties between the two delegations can be found, President Hsu will issue a mandate declaring that the split is due to the extreme attitude of the South. He will say that they were unwilling to compromise from the stand that they took on the parliamentary issue, the dismissal of the Tuchuns and the demobilisation of the War Participation, Home Defense and Frontier Defense Armies, and that they consequently made use of the Shantung issue and China's failure at Paris as a screen under the cover of which they could resign.

Only One Outcome

Admitting the failure of the Shanghai Conference and the unlikelihood of successful mediation, official opinion here sees only one outcome of the internal peace fiasco. The militarists, already active, supported by the Anfu Party, the Tsao Ju-lin clique and a considerable number of the older and more conservative officials and politicians, will see a golden opportunity to assume once more the reins of government under the battle-cry of national unity.

Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, is reported as fearing the imminent ascendancy of the militarists and has telegraphed to the Government that both delegations should be retained at Shanghai at all costs. If this proves impossible, he recommends that a few members of each delegation be instructed to stick to their posts, so that the Northern and Southern governments will not entirely lose touch with each other. Hsiung Hsi-ling is likewise inclined to the opinions advanced by Li Shun, and he held a meeting at his home in the West City last evening for the purpose of finding some way by which the Government can propose the retention at Shanghai of parts of both delegations, thus ensuring a basis for further negotiations.

American Cotton Men Holding Conference

Organisation Is Planned With Purpose Of Directing And Financing Exports

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

New Orleans, May 13.—A conference of cotton interests is being held with a view to the organisation of American cotton exports and financing the corporation. It was decided that the capital of the corporation should be G.$100,000,000.

British Oil Concerns Give Cash For School

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 13.—British oil companies together have donated two hundreds thousand guineas for the purpose of endowing a chemical school at Cambridge.

FRENCH'S BOOK DEALS WITH ANTWERP QUESTION

Again Complains Of Kitchener In New Instalment Of Review Of War

(*Reuter's Agency War Service*)

London, May 13.—A further instalment of Field Marshal Viscount French's book deals with the Antwerp question. He makes the statement that he was personally of the opinion, as late as October 1, 1914, that Antwerp was in no immediate danger and was disgreeably surprised in the following days when he learned of the serious situation. This upset the plans of the French further south. He again complains of Lord Kitchener's interference and roundly declares that if his own and Field Marshal Joffre's wishes had not been ignored in London neither situation would have been created and Lille would have been saved.

Laura Guerite

The Laura Guerite company will have its first change of program tonight. "Let's Go" will fill the bill at the Lyceum tonight. This is a revue, rather than a vaudeville entertainment, being the work of Laura Guerite and George Ross. It is supposed to be as lively and sparkling as the vaudeville bill and probably draw as large houses. Another good-sized house saw the last offering of the vaudeville bill last night, with the usual amount of applause and laughter.

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There is not enough of my quality to allow of my being popular except amongst the select circles of discriminating users of alcohol.
Do not be surprised because I am not found everywhere. If I were I would not be the supremely fine article that I am. As I am a supremely fine article, you must be willing to pay the highest price for me, or else be satisfied with something less fine.

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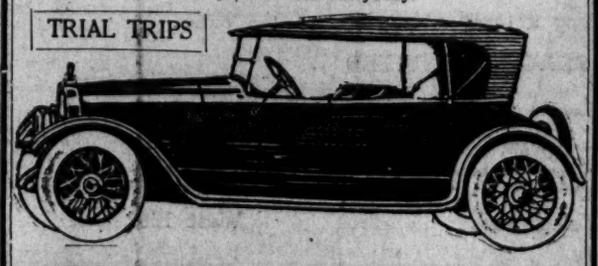

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DR. POLK TELLS OF WORK OF RED CROSS CONTINGENT

Head Of Soochow Unit Describes Activities In Vladivostok To Woman's Club

A picture of the work of the unit of American and Chinese women doctors and nurses who went to Siberia last year for the Red Cross was sketched for the America Woman's Club yesterday by Dr. Ethel Polk, who was in charge of the Soochow contingent which operated in Vladivostok.

Beginning with the arrival of the unit and the opening of the first refugee hospital—consisting of two freight cars—and giving a running story of activities throughout the development of the work, until the unit's time expired and it was relieved, six months later, Dr. Polk told in interesting style of the hardships which had to be overcome and of the varied demands made upon the hospital and relief workers in the North. She paid sincere tribute to the efficiency of the Chinese doctors and nurses and to their invariable cheerfulness and willingness to meet any emergency though working in unfamiliar surroundings and under many hardships. The speaker also told of the working of the other units, stretched through Siberia to the Eastern front, and described the fight made everywhere against the epidemic of typhus which swept across the country. A number of photographs which Dr. Polk brought back with her lent interest to her account.

The session preceding Dr. Polk's talk was devoted to the annual business meeting of the Club, the reports of the various departments being given. Mrs. R. B. Nichols reported for the Social Department and Mrs. G. F. Ashley for the Music Department, which has had an especially interesting and profitable year. Mrs. Sawyer, chairman of the Music Department for the coming year, outlined the prospective program, which will have to do with the study of British composers. Mrs. Remer reported for the Social Service Department and Mrs. Baldwin told of the Literary Department's work during the past season. Mrs. Lobingier, new chairman of the latter section, announced that the next season's study would be that of Chinese Art and Literature a continuation of the general course of study on China. Mrs. Vloudaki told of the Membership Committee's work, reporting 69 new names as nominated during the past year. Mrs. Macbeth reported for the Courtesies Committee and Mrs. Boynton gave the treasurer's report, an interesting feature of which was the amount contributed by the Club to Red Cross and Allied War Relief funds—$1,758 being donated in all.

Mrs. Lunt, who presided over the meeting, spoke of the forthcoming entertainment to be given next month in aid of the Institute for the Chinese Blind, which she urged all members to attend.

Mrs. William Morriss made the suggestion that the use and privileges of the Club be thrown open to Chinese girl students returned from America. The suggestion was received with applause and will probably be acted upon with the opening of the Club's new year.

Literary Section To Meet

The Literary Department of the Club will meet at the Carlton at 4:30 p.m. tomorrow when papers on "The Chinese Family" will be read. Mrs. Kulp will read a paper on "The Chinese Woman's Place in the Home" and Miss Bosworth will tell of "The Chinese Child." The meeting will be in charge of Miss Bosworth.

It is announced that on June 5, following the Literary Department's closing meeting of the season, a Chinese "birthday feast" will be given in one of the well known Cantonese restaurants. All members of the Club are invited to attend and ladies may bring their husbands. Tickets will be available at both of the coming meetings of the Department and the proceeds, after deducting expenses, will be devoted to the purchase of books necessary for the Department's course of study next year.

MALINI, JR. ARRIVES AT 6

A function of interest in junior social circles is scheduled to take place in the Astor House ballroom tomorrow afternoon on the occasion of the arrival at the age of six of Master Ozar Malini, who, during his short stay here has created for himself nearly as wide a circle of friends among the youngsters as his entertaining dad has among the more mature set. There are to be a score or more of guests and Master Ozar will entertain with a few of the best tricks in his repertoire, while Malini himself will assist in keeping the gathering amused.

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News Brevities

Japanese papers record the wedding of Mr. Frederick Carr Kendall of Shanghai and Miss Amy Lilas Kuyvett of London, which took place on May 15 at the Christ Church in Yokohama. They will spend their honeymoon in Miyanoshita, Japan, before leaving for Shanghai.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Warrack Wallace of the Standard Oil Company of New York in Kiukiang and Miss M. A. Kendall took place at the United States Consulate in Yokohama, May 14, according to Japanese papers.

* * *

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred by George Washington University on Mr. Kiang Kang-hu, assistant professor of Chinese at the University of California. Prof. Kiang has been engaged in translating and editing Chinese classics and histories in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

* * *

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned yesterday when the inquest over the body of Mrs. Loam was concluded before the British Coroner Mr. F. A. Robinson. The deceased fell through her window into the garden below at her residence at 84 Avenue Road on May 16.

* * *

Seven armed robbers were ordered to be handed over to the Arsenal authorities yesterday in the Mixed Court. One was given five years' imprisonment and expulsion and four suspects arrested with the gang were cautioned.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club will be held at the Club pavilion on May 28 at 5:30 p.m.

* * *

Mr. Shen Pao-chang, the Shanghai City Mayor, has been appointed director of the Sequestration Bureau, succeeding Taoyin Wang Keng-ting, who has been relieved from this post on account of the death of his father.

* * *

Mr. W. M. Hewlett, British Consul in Hankow, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

Italian Red Cross

Donations received from February 28 to date:

	$	Tls.
Italian War Relief Committee	317.50	10.00
@73.7=		234.00
Total received Tls.		244.00

Remitted to headquarters in Rome through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

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M. Denegri,
II Delegato,

Shanghai, May 20, 1919.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Preparedness ..... Delro.
2. Overture—Pique Dame .... Suppe.
3. Waltz—Hawaiian Moonlight Klickmann.
4. Selection—The Yeoman of the Guard ..... Sullivan.
5. (a) One Step—So Long Mother Van Alstyne.
   (b) Fox Trot—I'm Always Chasing Rainbows .... Carroll.
6. Selection—Eileen ..... Herbert.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

SIBERIAN VILLAGERS SAVED FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Vessel Returns After Taking Refugees Away From Olga Tetuche

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, May 19.—Reuter's representative is reliably informed that the steamer Georgi, which was sent to Cape St. Olga to the village of Tetuche, which was in the hands of the Bolsheviki, with the object of freeing the unfortunate inhabitants of these places, has returned to Vladivostok having successfully fulfilled its task. The success of the enterprise was chiefly due to the fact that the steamer was accompanied by the British cruiser Kent, which took part in freeing the inhabitants and produced such a strong impression upon the Bolsheviki that they allowed the inhabitants to go on board without the slighest opposition.

The situation at Olga Tetuche was very serious, for the Bolsheviki were terrorising the better class inhabitants, pillaging, murdering and spreading rumors among the peasants in the neighboring villages by the Bolsheviki, only Vladivostok remaining a nest of the Bourgeois Government owing to the support of the Allied troops.

A Bolshevik wireless states that the Cossacks have occupied the town of Uralsk.

Afghan Commander Seeks Armistice

(Continued from Page 1)

their camps and during the day-time hide in widely scattered nooks and crannies in the hilly country.

Since the dropping of bombs of the largest size on the military objective at Jellalabad the bazaars there are empty.

Viceroy Sends Message

Simla, May 17.—The Viceroy of India has sent a message to the Mehtar-of-Chitral expressing cordial thanks for his loyal and efficient aid in driving out a force of 300 Afghan invaders with hearty congratulations on the success achieved by the Chitral scouts and the Mehtar's bodyguard in repelling the invaders without a single casualty.

Forces Are United

Reuter special correspondent at Peshawar telegraphs that the Mahomedans and Hindus are alike evidently united in their antagonism toward the Afghans. Regiments which have done garrison duty in India are delighted at the chance of fighting before they return home. Our troops are pushing forward with wonderful celerity.

In the recent fighting the Afghan gunners stuck resolutely to their guns, which were well placed and provided with head cover, necessitating their being bombed-out. The Afghan infantry was less resolute and badly equipped. The few cavalry seen imitated the Arab custom of riding as close as they dared, firing their rifles and racing back to safety.

Scouts In Clash

An official report from the Khyber says that a reconnaissance made from Dakka towards Basawal met with slight opposition. On returning to camp at Dakka the Afghans followed up and fighting ensued. The enemy, after breaking off the fighting, is reported to have moved south in the direction of Fort Teatsobi Pass, which connects the Afghan plains with Bazar Valley.

Attempts are being made to harass our convoys in the Khyber and sniping is frequent near Ali Musjid.

There is no change in the situation on the other fronts.

Offers Of Aid Received

Simla, May 16.—The Mirs of Hunza Nagar, the Governors of Yasin, Kanjut, Ishkoma and the Gmir Gilgit Agency have offered all their services to the Viceroy and placed their resources absolutely at the disposal of the King.

The Mohmands report a large number of corpses of horses, mules and elephants floated down the Kabul river on the 16th.

There is no news from the Khaibar and Dakka area.

A minor but very successful action is reported from Chitral. A party of Afghanis established themselves a few miles above Arnawai on the river. A detachment of Chitral scouts, aided by the Mehtar's bodyguard, attacked and drove them back into the Afghan limits, leaving several dead behind. We suffered no casualties. Reports from Kufrom and Chaman state that all is quiet, the tribal situation continuing excellent.

In spite of their request for a cessation of hostilities the Afghans are still making every effort to stir up the tribes by means of agents and propaganda.

Commander Is Wounded

Simla, May 15.—Reports indicate that in the action of the 11th two battalions of the Amir's household troops were engaged.

Prisoners captured when Dakka was occupied state that the Afghan commander-in-chief was wounded. The Afghan casualties were very heavy.

It is reported that the detachments of the Afghan troops in the Paiwar range, at the head of the Kurram valley, have been reinforced and also some fresh troops from Kandahar are believed to have reached Spin and Baldak, opposite Chaman and Deraj.

At Bannu, Waziristan and Kohat all report the situation normal.

DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS

usually due to flatulence, or wind in the stomach, may be remedied by the occasional use of

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the gentle little laxatives. Pinkettes dispel constipation and flatulence, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath, clear the skin of pimples and blotches.

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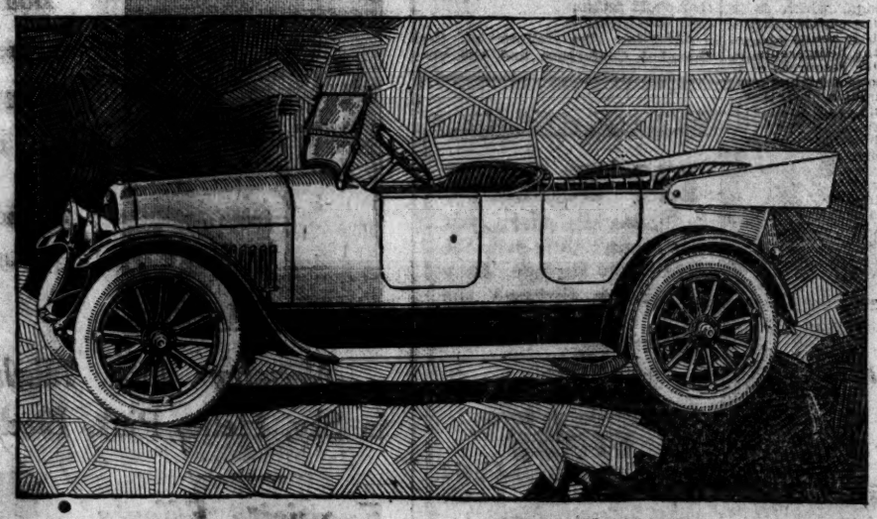

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A reasonably-priced, high-quality, four-cylinder car; elegant yet sturdy, powerful, wonderfully easy riding, and with room for five passengers.

The upkeep is economical, and the petrol consumption is not only exceptionally low, but this new model is furnished with a carburetor designed for the cheaper grade of petrol known as "POWERIN," thus effecting a considerable saving to the owner.

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Haig Writes The Full Story Of How The War Was Won

British Commander Writes Thrilling Account Of World's Greatest Battle, A Single Campaign Is Begun July 1, 1916, Ended November 11, 1919

London, April 10.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's despatch on how we won the war was issued last night.

It is a thrilling story. He treats the engagements that began on the Somme in 1916 and ended with the armistice as one great, continuous battle, in which each side sought to wear the other down.

The Allies succeeded, and only the armistice prevented the German retreat being converted into an utter rout.

One of the most interesting of the Field-Marshal's disclosures is that the Brigadier-Generals have included a schoolmaster, taxicab driver, lawyer, ex-servt.-major, while a Cambridge college cook, an insurance clerk, and a police inspector have proved efficient general staff officers.

Neither the course of the war itself nor the military lessons to be drawn therefrom can be properly comprehended, says Sir Douglas, unless the long succession of battles commenced on the Somme in 1916 and ended in November of last year on the Sambre are viewed as forming part of one great and continuous engagement.

To direct attention to any single phase of that stupendous and incessant struggle and seek in it the explanation of our success, to the exclusion or neglect of other phases possibly less striking in their immediate or obvious consequences, is, in my opinion, to risk the formation of unsound doctrines regarding the character and requirements of modern war.

If the operations of the past 4½ years are regarded as a single continuous campaign, there can be recognised in them the same general features and the same necessary stages which between forces of approximately equal strength have marked all the conclusive battles of history.

Trench Warfare

There is in the first instance the preliminary stage of the campaign in which the opposing forces seek to deploy and maneuver for position, endeavoring while doing so to gain some early advantage which might be pushed home to quick decision. This phase came to an end in the present war with the creation of continuous trench lines from the Swiss frontier to the sea.

Battle having been joined, there follows the period of real struggle in which the main forces of the two belligerent armies are pitted against each other in close and costly combat. Each commander seeks to wear down the power of resistance of his opponent and to pin him to his position, while preserving or accumulating in his own hands a powerful reserve force with which he can maneuver, and, when signs of the enemy becoming morally and physically weakened are observed, deliver the decisive attack. The greatest possible pressure against the enemy's whole front must be maintained, especially when the crisis of the battle approaches. Then every man, horse and gun is required to co-operate, so as to complete the enemy's overthrow and exploit success.

Wearing-out Struggle

In the stage of the wearing-out struggle losses will necessarily be heavy on both sides, for in it the price of victory is paid. To this stage belong the great engagements of 1916 and 1917 which wore down the strength of the German armies.

Finally, whether from the superior fighting ability and leadership of one of the belligerents, as the result of greater resources or tenacity, or by reason of higher moral, or from a combination of all these causes, the time will come when the other side will begin to weaken and the climax of the battle is reached. Then the commander of the weaker side must choose whether he will break off the engagement, if he can, while there is yet time, or stake on a supreme effort what reserves remain to him.

The launching and destruction Napoleon's last reserves at Waterloo was a matter of minutes. In this world war the great sortie of the beleaguered German armies commenced on March 21, 1918, lasted for four months, yet it represents a corresponding stage in a single colossal battle.

If the whole operations of the present war are regarded in correct perspective the victories of the summer and autumn of 1918 will be seen to be as directly dependent upon the two years of stubborn fighting that preceded them.

Why War Lasted So Long

Reviewing the factors which determined the length of the war, Sir Douglas Haig says:

In the first place, we were unprepared for war. The consequences were two-fold. Firstly, the necessary machinery had to be improvised hurriedly, and improvisation is never economical and seldom satisfactory. In this case the high-water mark of our fighting strength in infantry was only reached after 2½ years of conflict, by which time heavy casualties had already been incurred. In consequence, the full man power of the Empire was never developed in the field at any period of the war.

As regards material, it was not until midsummer 1916 that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major operations. Throughout the Somme battle the expenditure of artillery ammunition had to be watched with the greatest care. During the battle of 1917 ammunition was plentiful, but the gun situation was a source of constant anxiety. Only in 1918 was it possible to conduct artillery operations independently of any limiting consideration other than that of transport.

The second consequence of our unpreparedness was that our armies were unable to intervene, either at the outset of the war or until nearly two years had elapsed, in sufficient strength adequately to assist our Allies.

The excessive burden thrown upon the gallant army of France during this period caused them losses, the effect of which has been felt all through the war, and directly influenced its length. Just as at no time were we as an Empire able to put our own full strength into the field, so at no time were the Allies as a whole able completely to develop and obtain the full effect from their greatly superior man power.

What might have been the effect of British intervention on a larger scale in the earlier stages of the war is shown by what was actually achieved by our original Expeditionary Force.

It is interesting to note that in previous campaigns the side which has been fully prepared for war has almost invariably gained a rapid and complete success over its less well prepared opponent. In 1866 and 1870, Austria and then France were overwhelmed at the outset by means of superior preparation. The initial advantages derived therefrom were followed up by such vigorous and ruthless action, regardless of loss, that there was no time to recover from the first stunning blows. The German plan of campaign in the present war was undoubtedly based on similar principles.

Allies' Miraculous Recovery

The margin by which the German onrush in 1914 was stemmed was so narrow and the subsequent struggle so severe that the word "miraculous" is hardly too strong a term to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the Allies.

A further cause adversely influencing the duration of the war on the Western front during its later stages, and one following indirectly from that just stated, was the situation in other theaters. The military strength of Russia broke down in 1917 at a critical period when, had she been able to carry out her military engagements, the war might have been shortened by a year. At a later date the military situation in Italy in the autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions from France to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had far-reaching effects.

Thirdly, the Allies were handicapped in their task and the war thereby lengthened by the inherent difficulties always associated with the combined action of armies of separate nationalities, differing in speech and temperament, and, not least important, in military organisation, equipment and supply.

Outflanking Impossible

Finally, the huge numbers of men engaged on either side, whereby a continuous battle front was rapidly established from Switzerland, to the sea, out-flanking was made impossible and maneuver very difficult, necessitated the delivery of frontal attacks. This factor, combined with the strength of the defensive under modern conditions, rendered a protracted wearing out battle unavoidable before the enemy's power of resistance could be overcome. So long as the opposing forces are at the outset approximately equal in numbers and moral and there are no flanks to turn, a long struggle for supremacy is inevitable.

3,000,000 CASUALTIES

Our Losses No Bigger Than Was To Be Expected

The same causes which served to protract the struggle are largely responsible for the extent of our casualties. There can be no question that to our general unpreparedness must be attributed the loss of many thousands of brave men whose sacrifice we deeply deplore, while we regard their splendid gallantry and self-devotion with unstinted admiration and gratitude.

Given, however, the military situation existing in August, 1914, our total losses in the war have been no larger than were to be expected. The total British casualties in all theaters of war, killed, wounded, missing and prisoners, including native troops, are 3,076,388. Of this total 2,568,834 were incurred on the Western front. The total French losses can scarcely be less than 4,800,000, and of this total it is fair to assume that over four millions were incurred on the Western front. The published figures for Italy, killed and wounded only, exclusive of prisoners, amount to 1,400,000, of which practically the whole were incurred in the Western theater of war.

The German casualties, killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, are given at 6,185,000, of which the vastly greatly proportion must have been incurred on the Western front. In view of the fact, however, that the number of German prisoners is definitely known to be considerably understated, these figures must be accepted with reserve. The losses of Austria-Hungary in killed, missing, and prisoners are given as 2,772,000. An estimate of wounded would give a total of over four and a half millions.

SECRET OF SUCCESS

Why Attack Is Less Costly Than Defense

Closely connected with the question of casualties is that of the relative values of attack and defense. It is a view often expressed that the attack is more expensive than defense. This is only a half statement of the truth. Unquestionably, unsuccessful attack is generally more expensive than defense, particularly if the attack is pressed home with courage and resolution. On the other hand, attack so pressed home, if skilfully conducted, is rarely unsuccessful, whereas in its later stages especially, unsuccessful defense is far more costly than attack.

Moreover, the object of all war is victory, and a purely defensive attitude can never bring about a successful decision, either in a battle or in a campaign. The idea that a war can be won by standing on the defensive and waiting for the enemy to attack is a dangerous fallacy, which owes its inception to the desire to evade the price of victory. It is an axiom that decisive success in battle can be gained only by a vigorous offensive. The principle here stated has long been recognised as being fundamental, and is based on the universal teaching of military history in all ages. The course of the present war has proved it to be correct.

A defensive role sooner or later brings about a distinct lowering of the moral of the troops, who imagine that the enemy must be the better man, or at least more numerous, better equipped with and better served by artillery or other mechanical aids to victory. Once the mass of the defending infantry become possessed of such ideas, the battle is as good as lost.

From time to time as the war of position dragged on and the enemy's trench systems remained unbroken, while questions of man power and the shortage of shipping became acute, the wisdom or necessity of maintaining any large force of mounted men was freely discussed. In the light of the full experience of the war the decision to preserve the

(Continued on Page 6)

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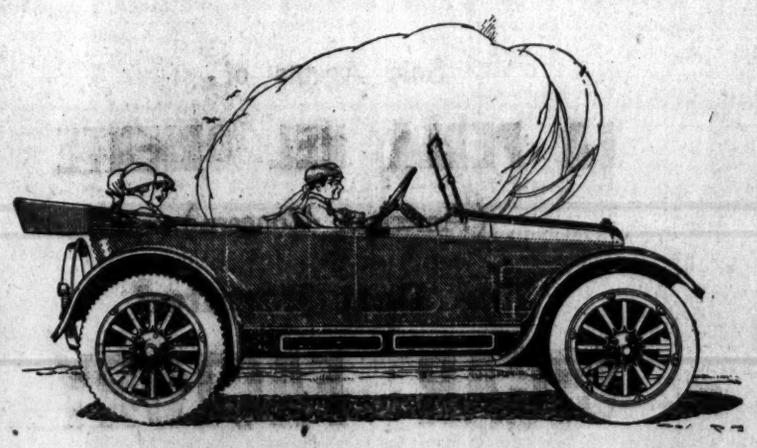

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Empress of Russia	12 July
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Empress of Asia	9 August

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P. A. COX
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Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
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"PALM BEACH" SUITS
In Fancy, Blue, Grey and White Shades

These garments are well-cut and tailored, and are inexpensive and lasting.

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.

Haig Writes The Full Story Of How The War Was Won

(Continued from Page 5)

Cavalry Corps has been completely justified. It has been proved that cavalry, whether used for shock effect under suitable conditions or as mobile infantry, have still an indispensable part to play in modern war. Moreover, it cannot safely be assumed that in all future wars the flanks of the opposing forces will rest on neutral States or impassable obstacles.

During the culminating operations of the war when the German armies were falling back in disorganised masses, a new situation arose which demanded the use of mounted troops. Then our cavalry, pressing hard upon the enemy's heels, hastened his retreat and threw him into worse confusion. At such a time the moral effect of cavalry is overwhelming and is in itself a sufficient reason for the retention of that arm.

On the morning of the armistice, two British cavalry divisions were on the march east of the Scheldt, and before the orders to stop reached them they had already gained a line ten miles in front of our infantry outposts. There is no doubt that, had the advance of the cavalry been allowed to continue, the enemy's disorganised retreat would have been turned into a rout.

A remarkable feature of the present war has been the number and variety of mechanical contrivances to which it has given birth, or has brought to a higher state of perfection.

The general superiority of the Allies in this direction during the concluding stages of the recent struggle undoubtedly contributed powerfully to their success.

Immense as the influence of mechanical devices may be, they cannot by themselves decide a campaign. Their true role is that of assisting the infantryman, which they have done in a most admirable manner. They cannot replace him. Only by the rifle and bayonet of the infantryman can the decisive victory be won.

NEW BRITISH FUSE

Causes Shell To Burst Directly It Touches The Ground

As regards machine-guns, from a proportion of one gun to approximately 500 infantrymen in 1914, our establishment of machine-guns and Lewis guns had risen at the end of 1918 to one machine-gun or Lewis gun to approximately 20 infantrymen.

During the same period, the growth of our artillery was even more remarkable, its numbers and power increasing out of all proportion to the experience of previous wars. The 486 pieces of light and medium artillery with which we took the field in August, 1914, were represented at the date of the armistice by 6,437 guns and howitzers of all natures, including pieces of the heaviest caliber.

In the operations east of Amiens on August 8, 1918, in which over 2,000 guns were employed, practically the whole of the batteries concentrated for the purpose of the attack opened fire for the first time on the actual morning of the assault.

The use of smoke shell for covering the advance of our infantry and masking the enemy's positions was introduced and employed with increasing frequency and effect. New forms of gas shell were made available, and their combination with the infantry attack carefully studied. The invention of a new fuse known as "106," which was first used in the battle of Arras, 1917, enabled wire entanglements to be easily and quickly destroyed, and so modified our methods of attacking organisd positions. By bursting the shell the instant it touched the ground, and before it had become buried, the destructive effect of the explosion was greatly increased. It became possible to cut wire with a far less expenditure of time and ammunition, and the factor of surprise was given a large part in operations.

Artillery Supremacy

The battle of Ypres in the autumn of 1917 was one of intense struggle for artillery supremacy. By dint of reducing his artillery strength on other parts of the Western front, and by bringing guns from the East, the enemy definitely challenged the predominance of our artillery. In this battle, therefore, the proportion of our artillery to infantry strength was particularly large.

During the winter of 1917-1918 the enemy so greatly added to his artillery strength by batteries brought from the Russian front that in his spring offensive he was able temporarily to effect a definite local artillery superiority.

This state of affairs was short-lived. Even before the breakdown of the German offensive our guns had regained the upper hand. In the battles later in the year the superiority of our batteries once more grew rapidly, until the defeat of the German artillery became an accomplished fact.

From the commencement of our offensive in August, 1918, to the conclusion of the armistice some 700,000 tons of artillery ammunition were expended by the British armies on the Western front. For the fortnight from August 21-September 3 our average daily expenditure exceded 11,000 tons, while for the three days of crucial battle on September 27, 28 and 29, nearly 65,000 tons of ammunition were fired by our artillery.

PIGEON MESSENGERS

20,000 Birds Employed In Signal Service

The commencement of trench warfare and the greater use of artillery led to a rapid development of the signal system, which as fresh units were introduced became more and more elaborate. At the same time the increase in the power and range of artillery made the maintenance of communications constantly more difficult. Many miles of deep trenches were dug, in which cables containing 50 to 100 circuits were buried to gain protection from shell-fire. The use of wireless communication gradually became more widely spread, and finally constituted part of the signal establishment of all formations down to divisions. To provide an alternative method of communication with front line troops, in 1915 carrier pigeons were introduced, and a special branch of the Signal Service was formed, controlling ultimately some 20,000 birds. In 1917 a Messenger Dog Service was started for similar purposes, and did good work on a number of occasions.

As the army grew and became more complicated the total feeding strength of our forces in France rose until it approached a total of 2,700,000 men.

To the Directorate of Transport, originally concerned with the administration of horse vehicles and pack animals, fell the further duty of exploiting mechanical road traction. Despite the employment of over 46,700 motor vehicles, including over 30,000 lorries, the number of horses and mules rose greatly, reaching a figure exceeding 400,000.

The Red Triangle Clubs

The Expeditionary Force Canteens made it possible to obtain additional comforts close up to the front. During 1918 the value of the weekly sales in the different canteens averaged 8½ million francs. These canteens were valuably supplemented by the various voluntary institutions ministering to the comfort and recreation of our troops, such as the Y. M. C. A., the Church Army, the Scottish Churches Huts, the Salvation Army, the Soldiers' Christian Association, the Catholic Women's League and Club Huts, the United Army and Navy Board, the Wesleyan Soldiers' Institute and the British Soldiers' Institute. In many cases these organisations carried on their work almost in the actual fighting line and did much to maintain the high moral of our armies.

TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN

Gallantly Faced Death And Helped Toward Victory

As the effects of the enemy submarine warfare began to be felt and the shortage of shipping became more and more acute, so it became increasingly necessary for the army in France to be more self-supporting. To meet this emergency vast hospitals and convalescent depots were erected. Great installations were set up for the manufacture of gun parts and articles of like nature, and many other steps taken.

Perfect Supply System

As our organisation arived at a greater state of completion and its working became smooth, so it began to be possible to withdraw considerable numbers of fit men from the rearward services. In many cases it was possible, where replacement was necessary, to fill the places of the fit men so withdrawn by women or unfit men. In this way when the manpower situation became acute a considerable saving was effected. During the great British attacks of 1918, of a total male feeding strength of a little over 2¼ millions, 1½ millions were in front of railhead. Even so, as has been found to be the case in the armies of all other belligerents, so in our army the number of fit men employed in the rearward services has at all times been large, and necessarily so.

Tribute To Chaplains

The devoted efforts of the army chaplains of all denominations have contributed incalculably to the building up of the indomitable spirit of the army. As the result of their teaching, all ranks came to know and more fully understand the great and noble objects for which they were fighting.

No survey of the features of the war would be complete without some reference to the part played by women serving with the British armies in France. They have vied with each other in cheerfully enduring fatigue in times of stress and gallantly facing danger and death, and by the aid they gave to our declining man-power contributed materially to the success of our arms.

NEW BRITISH ARMIES

Achievement Of Which Entire Empire Should Be Proud

The feature of the war which to the historian may well appear the most noteworthy is the creation of our new armies.

To have built up successfully in the very midst of war a great new army on a more than Continental scale, capable of beating the best troops of the strongest military nation of pre-war days, is an achievement of which the whole Empire may be proud. The total of over 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the Western front is in striking contrast to the force of six divisions, comprising some 80,000 fighting men all told, with which we entered the war. That we should have been able to accomplish this stupendous task is due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and to the splendid work of the Royal Navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race in all parts of the world.

Discipline has never had such a vindication in any war as in the preset one, and it is their discipline which most distinguishes our new armies from all similarly created armies of the past. At the outset the lack of deep-seated and instinctive discipline placed our new troops at a disadvantage compared with the methodically-trained enemy. This disadvantage, however, was overcome, and during the last two years the discipine of all ranks of our new armies, from whatever part of the Empire they have come, was excellent.

Promotion has been entirely by merit, and the highest appointments were open to the humblest, provided he had the necessary qualifications of character, skill, and knowledge. Many instances could be quoted of men who from civil or comparatively humble occupations have risen to important commands.

A schoolmaster, a lawyer, a taxicab driver, and an ex-sergeant-major have commanded brigades.

One editor has commanded a division, and another held successfully the position of senior staff officer to a regular division.

The under-cook of a Cambridge college, a clerk to the Metropolitan Water Board, an insurance clerk, an architect's assistant, and a police inspector became efficient general staff officers.

A mess sergeant, a railway signalman, a coal miner, a market gardener, an assistant secretary to a haberdashers' company, a quartermaster-sergeant, and many private soldiers have risen to command battalions.

In addition, clerks have commanded batteries; a schoolmaster, a collier, the son of a blacksmith, an ironmoulder, an instructor in tailoring, an assistant gas engineer, a grocer's assistant, as well as policemen, clerks, and privates, have commanded companies or acted as adjutants.

As a body, and with few exceptions, new officers have understood that the care of their men must be their first consideration, that their men's comforts and well-being should at all times come before their own, that without this they cannot expect to win the affection, confidence, loyalty, and obedience of those they are privileged to command.

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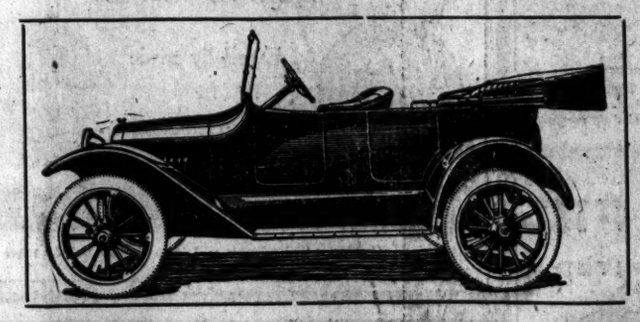

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GASOLINE CONSUMPTION 18-21 MILES PER GALLON
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Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MARINERS
No. 532.

China Sea.

Yangtsze River.

Ichang and Chungking Districts.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 492, NOTICE is hereby given that the Chinese translation of that notice, issued on a separate sheet under the same number and date, has been found inadequate and is hereby cancelled and withdrawn from issue.

NOTICE is also hereby given that an amended Chinese translation of Special Notice to Mariners No. 492, is published herewith and appended hereto.

This amended translation retains the official number and date of the original Notice in English.

(See this Notice as issued in sheet form)

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 20th May, 1919.

23673

Shanghai Cricket Club

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Club Pavilion on Wednesday, 28th May, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Members willing to serve on either the General or Balloting Committees should send in their names to the undersigned not later than 24th inst.

By Order of the Committee
C. D. FIELD,
Secretary.

23668

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

Spring Regatta at Henli

May 31st and June 1st, 1919.

PROGRAMME.

Saturday
- International Junior Pairs
- International Fours
- Sailing Race
- Motor Boat Race

Sunday
- Motor Boat Race
- International Pairs
- Club Fours
- Junior Sculls
- Sailing Race
- International Eights
- Sampan Water Polo
- Junior Senior Fours
- Motor Boat Race

Special train arrangements will be made for members and visitors.

Houseboat Moorings

Members and Visitors requiring houseboat berths are requested to make early application to the undersigned.

Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

By order of the Committee,
T. R. MACDONALD,
Hon. Secretary.

23632

Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

- Fractures.
- Dislocations.
- Contused wounds.
- Incomplete dislocations.
- Transmutation of members from injuries.
- Disability of motion of joints.
- Rheumatism from wounds.

Diagnosis in the forenoon.

Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

Apply to;

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S.S "HAROLD DOLLAR"

The S.S. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Robert Dollar Company, Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Monday, May 26th at 10 a.m.

The Robert Dollar Company

23633

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

The Twentieth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Telephone Building, 24A and 24B, Kiangse Road on Tuesday, 3rd of June, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd of May to the 3rd of June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary and General Manager.

Shanghai, May 21st, 1919.

23669

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

53rd MEETING
24th May, 1919.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

Entrance Tickets:—$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.

Special Trains:—12.45 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2.10 p.m. 2.30 p.m. 3.00 p.m. (Shanghai Local Time.)

Tiffins and Refreshments:—will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

23672

Shanghai Yacht Club

The Opening Cruise will be held Sunday next, May 25th, starting at 9 a.m. sharp from Peking Road Jetty and proceeding up river.

Members requiring tiffin on board the "Foam" will please apply to the Secretary not later than Friday next.

H. W. WELMAN,
Hon. Secretary.

23664

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Spring Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday 21st and 22nd May.

The Town Band will perform each evening from 9 p.m.

Buffet and Tea Rooms.

ADMISSION $1.00
CHILDREN ..... 50 Cents.

School children in the charge of their teachers or parents admitted between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Wednesday, and all day on Thursday up to 5 p.m., at a charge of 20 cents each. The Committee will award six prizes for essays on the Show, provided a sufficient number of children compete.

All exhibits to be sent in not later than 9 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

23659

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Effective this date, Mr. P. A. Cox is appointed Agent at Shanghai, replacing Mr. L. E. N. Ryan, who has resigned.

W. T. PAYNE,
Manager for China & Japan.

23657

Announcement to Silk Dealers

We beg to bring to the notice of silk dealers that our factory established at Shaoshing since 1896, and trading under the well-known chop "Two Gods," is now compelled to stop working owing to the extensive improvements and repairs which we are making to the building and machinery of the failature. We will inform our customers as soon as we are able to recommence working, and to offer our best quality of silk.

LUI YEN CHAR,
Manager of the "Two Gods"
Filature, Shaoshing, China.

23603

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22246

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Gems and other precious Stones

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22235

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 30.00
A. B. C. 5th Edition Code.. 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

23663

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

22364

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

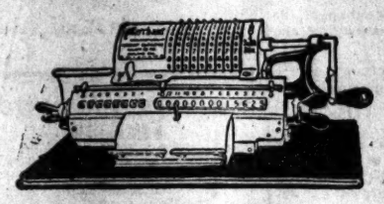
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

STOP WORRYING OVER FIGURES

Did you ever think of the time and mental strain you waste on figures?

If you can be relieved of this strain and 50% of your figuring time saved for Five Taels a month, is it not worth considering?



Let us put a MARCHANT in your Office for a week or two on trial at no expense to you. Let us show you how to stop the figure worries.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4378 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Blackhawk

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

Prof. J. K. Seto

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG AMERICAN, with college education, desires position in reliable firm to learn business; some experience in office work. Best references. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

23644 M.22

YOUNG American would like to enter exporting and importing firm. No previous experience. Has had technical training. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

23643 M.22

AN experienced Chinese desires position as stenographer-typist, translator or interpreter. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

23631 M. 21

AN experienced Import and Export Compradore seeks position. Apply to Box 173, THE CHINA PRESS.

23605 M. 23

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER wanted for a young Import and Export concern with established connections and good prospects. Applicant must be experienced businessman, with Tls. 10,000 capital. Address to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS, stating nationality and references.

23651 M.21

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-organized, reliable young firm is open to accept a few agencies, or work any sound business proposition on a commission basis or joint account. Please apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

23603

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

22354

WANTEDS MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to rent, tennis court, Western district, for season. Small party. State terms to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

23625 M. 21

APARTMENTS

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
One large front room to let, with full board, to couple or to bachelor. Telephone North 482.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
From June 1st, well-furnished large and small rooms with board, every convenience. Centrally located. Terms moderate.

TO LET

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.
70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.

22207

TO LET, three or four fine rooms on Range Road. Monthly rental $40. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

23662

TO LET, one unfurnished flat, North Szechuen Road Extension, Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

23602

TO LET one nice big furnished room with board, in private family. Terms moderate. Central district. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.

23635 M.24.

TO LET, well-furnished room in Western district, opposite Race Course. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road.

23624 M. 24

TO LET, a portion of the northern part of The New World's building. Suitable for hotel, restaurant or other big concerns. For particulars, apply to The New World.

23604 M. 22

CENTRAL, to let, with board, one large double room, with bathroom attached, south aspect. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, top floor.

23593

TO LET, with board, large comfortably furnished room in select neighbourhood. All modern comforts provided, telephone, tennis court, garage, stabling, hot and cold water. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO HOUSES TO RENT
SUMMER, 1919
$250 to Tls 600

Apply Secretary,
ROCKY POINT ASSOCIATION,
28a Victoria Road, Tientsin.

23656

TO LET, spacious modern residence North Szechuen Road Extension, vicinity swimming bath, public school for boys. Fixtures to be taken over. Please apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

23648 M.22

TO LET, in Hongkew Park district, a semi-detached house with five furnished rooms, sleeping porch, tennis court, garage and servants' quarters. Tls. 80 per month. Available from June 1 to October 1, 1919. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

23613

TO LET, from June 1st, modern detached residence in fine locality, five rooms. Garden. Tls. 100 per month. 197 Bis Avenue due Roi Albert. China Realty Co., Ltd.

23494

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22386

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

22388

SITUATION VACANT

STENO-TYPIST wanted immediately by an American export-import house just establishing. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS, stating experience and salary required.

23671 M. 23.

WANTED, lady who has had school training in English and arithmetic, for pleasant office. State nationality and describe training in English and mathematics. Experience in teaching desirable but not necessary. Apply by letter to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

23674

WANTED: Competent stenographer for Tientsin. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

23654 M.22

LADY, capable of trimming Hats. State salary expected to Box 195, THE CHINA PRESS.

23650 M.22

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one motor-cycle with side-car. "Militaire" model, four cylinders, 12 h.p., just been overhauled and in perfect condition. May be seen by appointment. Will accept Tls. 500 or best offer. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

23666 M. 23.

FOR SALE: Commercial code books of all kinds, saccharine, aniline dyes, cotton piece goods. Prices moderate. Apply Tai and Sons, 6 Foochow Road. Phone Central 562.

23667 M. 23.

FOR SALE, bargain, new Columbia Grafonola, with assortment of records. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

23670 M. 23.

LAND at Pukow, area 500 mow, in a most desirable location, close to Railway Station, best suitable for factory sites. Owner ready to dispose at very low price. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

23616

TYPEWRITER for sale: Oliver No. 5, in very good condition. Price $75. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

23650 M.22

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, twin-cylinder, 12 h.p., electrically lighted throughout, with side-car, all in perfect condition. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

23653 M.22

CLYDESDALE one-ton chassis, suitable for quick, light delivery service. Been in use 15 months and given good service, guaranteed perfect condition. For inspection and price, apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

23655 M.22

FOR SALE, motor-car "Baby" model, in perfect condition. Apply to Star Garage.

23660 M.22

FOR SALE, one Steam Turbine directly connected to one 4½ K.V.A. Generator (110 volt direct current) through speed reducing gears properly inclosed in oil tight chamber all on same base, will carry from 150 to 200 sixteen candle power lights, complete with Switch Board, made by Aktiebolaget De Lavals Angturbin, Stockholm. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

23636 M.21.

FOR SALE, Motor Cycle, Indian Light Twin, 1918 model, used just a few months, guaranteed perfect working order. Trial may be arranged any time. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

23636 M.21.

FOR SALE, a few sewing machines at reasonable prices. Owner leaving Shanghai. Please apply to Liengyi Mercantile Company's Sewing Machine Department, 11 Soochow Road.

23419

WANTED, second-hand rubber tyred rischa, in good condition. Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

23591 M. 22

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gosclien, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankuk	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore. Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
H. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 80,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

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Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

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National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

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An American Bank

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Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on May 20, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-30
Mutton	,,	16-30
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	14-16
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	25-30
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	14-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	$0.60-$1.00
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	20-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	12-14
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-15
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	20-30
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Feeboes	,,	8-10
Plums	,,	8-10
Pumeloes	each	none
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	4-8
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	,,	6-7
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	per bunch	2-3
Parsnips	,,	3-4
Peas	per lb.	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	10-15
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	,,	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

H. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

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CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—Damp, misty but fine hot weather in our regions. SE breezes variable in intensity on our coasts. The barometers have fallen in Central China.

20.—Overcast, damp weather. Barometer still falling with ESE breezes.

Tuesday, May 20, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	29.72	29.73
Variation for 24 hrs.	-0.09	-0.10
Variation for 12 hrs.	-0.10	-0.05
Wind—Direction	SE	SE
Wind—Miles per hour	8.1	11.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	67°4	75°6
Humidity	96	80
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	9
Rainfall, inches	—	—

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 20, 1919.
Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/2=Tls. 3.87
@ exch. 74.2=Mex. $5.21
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 121=Tls. 82.64
@ 74.2=Mex. $111.37
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.95
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1822
Native Interest ..... Tls. .07

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver ..... 53⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr. 29.73
Ex., New York on London G. $4.86½

Exchange Closing Quotations
London ..... T.T. 5/2
London ..... Demand 5/2⅛
India ..... T.T. 75⅛
New York ..... T.T. 120⅛
New York ..... Demand 120⅝
Hongkong ..... T.T. 67⅛
Japan ..... T.T. 42⅛
Batavia ..... T.T. 300
Singapore ..... T.T. 45⅛

Banks Buying Rates
London ..... Demand 5/3
London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅝
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 800
New York .... o/d. Docy. 122
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 127½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Nominal
Roubles 3,400 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $4.00

Customs House Exchange Rates
For May

Hk. Tls.	3.50	@ 5/0½		£1
,,	1	@ 703	Francs	7.83
,,	0.77	@ 116⅛	Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 43¾	Yen	2.54
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.19
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 20, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Japan Government Bonds 5%:
Tls. 38.55 May
Tls. 38.05 July
Japan-China S. and W. Co:
Tls. 21.20 May
Tls. 21.30 July
Shanghai P. and S. Exchange:
Tls. 19.60 May
Tls. 20.60 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 20's: Tls. 191.00 May
Tls. 179.80 June
Water Moon 16's; Tls. 165.50 June
Tls. 164.40 July
Phoenix Tls. 165.60 May
For Standard Tls. 171.50 May

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 20, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Union Insurance HK $1,120.00 C.R.
Langkats: Tls. 19.50 C. N. I.
Tls. 20.00 June C. N. I.
Shanghai Cotton: Tls. 177.00 May
Tls. 179.00 June
Tls. 180.00 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton: Tls. 11.60
Tls. 11.50 June
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75
Samagagas Tls. 0.70
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.80
Unofficial
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 11.75 June
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 @ Tls. 82.50
Consolidated Tls. 2.25

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, May 20, 1919.
Unofficial
Langkats Tls. 19.50 cash

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TIENTSIN

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THE MANAGEMENT

Repah Rubber And Tapioca Estates Meets

At the annual general meeting of the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd., held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., yesterday afternoon, Mr. B. A. Clarke presided, supported by Messrs. W. S. Jackson and E. S. Kadoorie, directors, and other shareholders representing altogether 108,839 shares.

The chairman at the start of the meeting referred to the death of Mr. John Hays, who had been the company's legal adviser ever since its formation, and proposed a vote of regret which was seconded by Mr. G. Grayrigge.

The secretary next read the notice convening the meeting, after which Mr. Clarke spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, the report and accounts were posted to shareholders on the 14th instant and I will, therefore, with your permission, take them as read. The manager's report on the estate gives you full details under the usual headings so there is not very much for me to say but I wish to make a few remarks regarding matters connected with the estate which I trust will prove interesting.

"During the past year we have planted up an additional 100 acres with 11,721 trees; this with the 240 acres brought under rubber the previous year brings the planted area to about 1,370 acres, this figure being subject to a re-survey which it is proposed to have made this year. The total cost to December 31 of clearing, planting, and upkeep of the 340 acres was Tls. 26,758.26, or approximately Tls. 79.00 per acre, which under existing conditions must, I think, be considered satisfactory.

"The quantity of rubber harvested for 1918 was 173,315 lbs. against an estimate of 160,000 lbs. With regard to this figure I would point out that the manager's original estimate was 180,000 lbs., and that amount appeared in his report for 1917, but between the time that the report was printed and distributed to shareholders and the annual meeting, our visiting agent to the estate suggested a different method of tapping, and as it was decided to take his advice the manager had to revise his estimate which he then fixed at 160,000 lbs. and that amount was mentioned by me, as you will see on reference to the report of my speech last year. For the current year the manager's estimate is 240,000 lbs.

"The average price realised per lb. of rubber for the year was 1s. 2⅜d. against 2s. 1d. for the previous year; this speaks for itself and we can only hope for better prices in future. I may tell you that sales for January and February this year averaged 1s. 4½d. per lb. which is a slight improvement.

"Cost of tapping, I am pleased to say, shows an appreciable decrease, being 19¼ cents Straits currency against 24.3 cents for the previous year.

"Weeding is the next largest item of expenditure and amounts to 16 cents per lb. and our advices show that, owing to labor conditions, the cost may be even higher for the current year.

"The health of the estate, as elsewhere, was affected by the influenza epidemic, which I regret to say was responsible for 26 deaths among the labor force.

"There has been a good deal of criticism on what appears to be the high cost of production and I am taking this opportunity of going thoroughly into the matter. All-in-cost as you will see from the report is 1s. 3½d. per lb. this is calculated on the proportion of revenue charges which total Tls. 44,434.43; the figure may appear high when compared with other larger and older estates, but as a matter of fact it is merely the result of the method of calculation, and no true all-in-cost figure can be found until both income and expenditure apply to the same area.

"Now you will see from the accounts that the gross expenditure for the year amounted to Tls. 63,418.49, of this amount Tls. 44,434.43, was charged to Revenue Account, that is to say, against income from rubber sales, and represents approximately 70 percent of gross expenditure, but if you turn to the manager's report you will find that the total number of trees on the estate is 170,827 of which only 58,800 or approximately 34 percent are producing rubber; this means of course that 34 percent of the estate is earning income, but has to bear 70 percent of the total expenditure which is almost double what it would be were the whole estate in the producing stage.

"Furthermore the report shows that the yield per tree was 3 lbs. of rubber, against 2½ lbs. for the previous year and as the trees age so the yield increases, the only increase in expenditure being for tapping and manufacturing and a consequent reduction pro rata in all-in-cost. I trust, Gentlemen, that this explanation will make it clear to you that cost of production is not really as high as it appears to be.

"Turning to the balance sheet, the only items requiring mention are the bank overdraft and Sundry Creditors, the former amounting to Tls. 18,553.82 which has been accumulating for some years and was spent in keeping the estate going during the years of small production. Sundry Creditors at estate, Tls. 21,284.37, chiefly represents a loan made on favorable terms and was used for opening up the 340 acres previously mentioned.

"The Shanghai amount, Tls. 12,665.16 represents payments due to directors and general managers. Your directors hope, provided present prices are maintained throughout the year, that a good deal of this indebtedness will be cleared off.

"The balance of Revenue Account, Tls. 2,032.75, your directors recommend should be written off Buildings Account.

"The manager in his report gives you the census of the trees and as there will be a large number ready for tapping during the current year we hope that this will substantially help increase the revenue, and I may here give you what our visiting agent says in his report for April regarding the estate. We write:

"'Your estate has been well managed throughout a very trying year. I am glad to see that an attempt has been made to get in a permanent labor force, viz., Tamils. Your manager tells me that he has some recruiters over in India and I hope that they will be successful in bringing over coolies. Until there is a permanent labor force settled on the estate so long will there be trouble in working the estate in an economical manner.

"'The new clearings which were planted towards the end of 1917 are in splendid condition being quite clean and the growth is all that could be desired. These should prove a great asset to the company. Every effort should be made to keep them in their present condition. Drains should also also be put in where required.'

"During the year Mr. H. E. Arnhold resigned from the board owing to pressure of business which he found prevented his being able to give any time to the affairs of the estate and we much regret his loss as he had been associated with the company since its inception.

"Gentlemen, I think this is all I have to say but should any shareholders have any questions to ask relative to the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were put forward and adopted:

That the report and statement of the company's accounts for the period ended December 31, 1918, as presented to the meeting be approved and passed.—Proposed by Mr. B. A. Clarke, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That as provided for in paragraph 51 of the Articles of Association the annual general meeting for 1919 shall be held either in the months of March, April or May, 1920.—Proposed by Mr. B. A. Clarke and seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at an annual fee of Tls. 250.—Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge, seconded by Mr. Y. Ayat.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 13.—Today's Silver prices were as follows:
Bar Silver Spot, 55½d.
Forward, 55d. American selling orders, tone uncertain.

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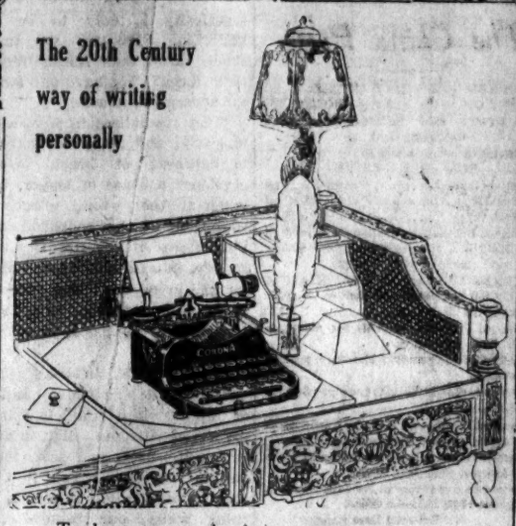

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WEATHER

Threats of thunderstorms in our regions.

DEATH

DR. V. P. SUVOONG passed away on the 14th inst. at his residence, east of Szechuen Guild, Kiangwan Road, Chapei. The Funeral Procession will start on Thursday, the 22nd inst. from the house at 2 p.m., to reach the American Church Mission Cemetery near Pont Ste. Catherine at 5 p.m.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 21, 1919

The Despised Mid-Victorians

AMONG young men today it is the fashion to empty vials of contempt on the Mid-Victorian age—its people, its conventions, its thinking, its furniture, its smugness, its primness, its sentimentality, its—everything. That in fact is the shibboleth of radicalism—or was before Bolshevism made all that we knew as radicalism tepid and tame. More than anybody else, one ventures, we have Ibsen and Shaw to thank for it. They more than any other intellectual forces stripped Mid-Victorianism of its pretenses and its unctuousnesses; Ibsen probably more than Shaw, Ibsen as pioneer and Shaw as populariser. Well, there is much to be said for both sides. One has but to think of the poetry of Tennyson and to remember that the word "leg" was improper, to understand the point of view of the young men. If the world has achieved no other progress in these last fifty years, it has at least granted recognition to biology: one admits nowadays that one has an anatomy. But there is yet a defense to be made of the nineteenth century and it is the more interesting to find one in the London Nation, itself a flashing sword of living thought. This is particularly of interest to us here in China, where there are so many survivals of Mid-Victorianism, in journalism if nothing else. It is hard to agree with, or even sympathise with, but here it is:

"We are prone to mock the Victorians, and we are not quite unjustified," says the Nation. "The legacy of their impossible furniture still encumbers many a home and lingers on in lodgings, where it will presumably moulder till the crack of doom or the arrival of the artist-craftsman state.

"Their red-brick Gothic stands irremovably to cast its gloom over suburban glades, and even the stainless sea is corrupted by the offensive gobbets of urbanity they have thrown on its creeks. Giants there were in those days, giants we sorely lack. But they stood in a loneliness as pronounced as the isolation of our own artists and thinkers. For a moment, perhaps, we can afford to raise a scornful finger.

"After all, we have broken down some of their silences. We confess more readily to being mammals; we admit publicly the existence of venereal disease; our mothers vote; our sisters ride motor-bicycles; we are even beginning to believe in bath-rooms for all; and the unspeakable peril of the Open Bedroom Window is being widely braved in districts long adamant to such domestic Spartacism.

"The Victorian middle-class family, prosperous and self-righteous, was ludicrous, perhaps, but Puritanism, after all, has done more for the world than we nowadays are willing to admit. Our grandfathers, we say, were stodgy, pompous, and soused in ugliness and humbug. But we must leave it at that. To scorn them and go on our way rejoicing in our own superiority is only to be super-Victorian. Who are we that we should throw their Marcus Stones in their faces? We have our own conspicuous glass houses.

"They specialised in pomposity, we in levity; and there are limits even to lightness of heart. We have developed a sense of humor, but we laugh at the wrong place. They were snobbish, but snobbishness, like Shakespeare its apostle, was not for an age, but for all time. Contempt for the greasy mob and rude mechanicals did not arise with the first Reform Bill, nor has it perished with the last.

"Much of the Victorian prudery and narrowness we have hunted out or driven into the impenetrable coverts of villadom. But, if we may turn self-critical and seek the prevailing vice of our age, it is plain that we have fallen victims to something which our fathers escaped. They did not approach us in vulgarity.

"Vulgarity is littleness misplaced. The small man, rich in artifice, can never handle big and elemental things.

"Vulgarity has its roots in inadaptability. It is the small amid great surroundings, a smirk amid deep passions, the superficial amid colossal verities. Perhaps it is because of the swift, enormous happenings of our time that our pettiness stands up in humiliating contrast. Perhaps vulgarity is more an offense against the aesthetic than against moral values.

"Vulgarity has reversed its former meaning. It is not the many who are vulgar now. It is rather the pushing few, the would-be somebodies, the new arrivals, the latest shoots and creepers of parasitic plutocracy. Not vulgarity, but toleration of vulgarity, is the weakness of the multitude. After all, the great silent majority is far more Victorian than we often realise, retaining both the vices and the virtues of that age. Yet the flash and tinsel of superficial swagger have their undoubted fascination; and before the insurgent democracy rises, axe in hand, to cut away the parasitic growths, there are many who find the national oak more lovely for its ruinous adornment."

A United Middle-Class

By George R. Sims
(In London Chronicle)

In the matter of political recognition, the middle class is gradually coming to its own. It has taken a long time to rouse it to the necessity of taking up arms in its own defense. But at last it has been rudely awakened to the fact that there is a war on—class war—and that it must either defend itself or surrender to the enemy and let the spoils go to the victors.

When, some years ago, I voiced "The Bitter Cry of the Middle Classes" in a daily newspaper, I was assured that the middle classes were not likely as a body to do more than cry. There was no cohesion among them.

The middle classes were a divided body. There was the upper middle class and there was the lower middle class, and neither class was overburdened with sympathy for the other.

Today, in the face of a common danger, the two classes are united. The people of "independent" means—the "independent" includes the tragedy of the small fixed income—the professional classes, the wealthy merchants and the manufacturers, the shopkeepers, and the black-coated brigade, are feeling the same pinch, the pocket pinch. The pinch is the one touch of nature that has made the whole class kin.

A Class To Be Despoiled

Its enemies who are out against "the bourgeois" draw no nice distinctions. To them the middle class is the capitalist class, and therefore a class to be despoiled.

The fundamental fact ignored by those who would destroy the middle class is that it is the outcome of a long process of natural selection and represents the survival of the fittest. Some of the largest middle class employers of labor began on the lowest rung of the social ladder. Some of the wealthiest middle class families were founded by men who had worked their way up from the ranks of toil. The middle classes represent the victory of superior physique, courage, brain power, and moral in the struggle for life. It is because of these qualities that the countries which have the largest middle class are the most prosperous.

Knowing their value to the State, the middle classes have hitherto pursued a policy of laissez faire. It is only now that open war has been declared against them that they have been roused to the fact that to justify their existence they must fight to defend it!

Austria And League Of Nations

An Interview With Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian Chancellor Of State

By Gregory Mason
(The Outlook, New York)

"We Austrians are the most naturally fitted of all peoples to understand and embrace the plan of the League of Nations," said Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian Chancellor of State. His position in the Provisional Government corresponds roughly to the position of Premier. He had excused himself from a meeting of the Cabinet in the Chancellery at Vienna to talk with me about Austria's hopes for the future.

"I say we are the most naturally fitted," he repeated, "because we have had in our own country conditions which have shown us the value of such a league. You know we ought to have had a small league of nations among the peoples which made up the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. We Socialists believed in that league and tried to work it out. The Hungarians opposed it and brought about its failure. The failure to accomplish that league has been the cause of the ruin of Austria. As it has been with us on a small scale, so will it be with the world on a large scale. Austria tried to form a union of ten nations, and failed. If the world cannot now form a league of twenty or more nations, Europe will be ruined.

"Such a League of Nations, to succeed, must be founded on principles of justice. To leave the Teutonic or any other large and self-governing nations out of the League would insure its failure, as this would make the very name of the organisation a mockery.

"So it is also with the principles contained in President Wilson's fourteen points, which, as you know, Austria indorses heartily. If those principles are applied to some few favored nations and not to all nations alike, they lose all their value."

The gravity of the Chancellor's manner increased as he said this. It is a quiet gravity. He spoke evenly and rather slowly, in German, which Baron Joseph Loewenthal, his first secretary, who sat at his side, put into excellent English. In turn, the Baron translated my questions into German, but every now and then the Chancellor, who reads English not a little, would say "I have understood," and plunge into his reply without waiting for the translation.

"President Wilson's program for peace is just," continued Dr. Renner, "but it must be justly applied. If it is right that communities which are pre-eminently Slavic should have a government by Slavs—and it certainly is right—then it is certainly also right that pieces of territory in which the majority of the people are Teutonic and which are contiguous to territory occupied by self-governing Germans or Austrians should have a government by Teutons if they want it. And yet, included within the territory claimed by the new states of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs are districts in which the majority of the people are unmistakably Teutonic in blood and in sympathy. Are not these people, as well as the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, to be given the right of self-determination? If they are denied this, there will be trouble in the future."

The Chancellor paused and lighted a very fragrant cigar. The cigar, like Dr. Renner's dress and his whole appearance, savored none of a certain shoddiness and unkemptness which seem to be an inevitable part of the conception that some good conservative people have of the beings—to them terrible—whom they call "Socialists." Dr. Renner's whole appearance indicates just what he is, an intellectual middle-class professional man. He has never been a "Red" in politics.

"The principle of self-determination leads to justice," said Dr. Renner, "while to construct national boundaries today on the lines of ancient boundaries often leads to injustice. In demanding the historical boundaries of ancient Bohemia the Czechs, for instance, are claiming the right to govern against their will great bodies of Teutons who have since the early Middles Ages been settled in frontier parts of old Bohemia. If this is right, then by a similar historical test the red Indians ought to be governing Manhattan Island.

"Some people," remarked the Chancellor, with a smile, "say that the fact that Austria is willing to embrace the Wilsonian principle discredits those principles. The fact is that a Wilson peace would be a peace based on justice, while a Clemenceau peace would be a peace based on revenge and racial bitterness. I take it that, above all, the League of Nations means freedom of the seas and freedom of trade among all nations. In striking down national high tariff walls and commercial barriers you are destroying the chief cause of wars between nations. Under the Wilson plan, any decent, self-governing nation would have a chance at freedom and happiness, a chance to recover from this ruin which has overtaken Europe. But, on the other hand, the French plan is to create two concerns in Europe instead of a League. There would be a rich, prosperous concern composed of the French, the Czechs, and the Southern Slavs, and a firm of miserable beggars composed of the Teutonic peoples and the Hungarians. In such a case, is it not to be expected that sooner or later the wretched beggars might try to separate the rich from their wealth?—and there you would have another terrible war!"

"If the world fails to adopt the League of Nations in a workable form and goes back to the old 'Balance of Power' system, which Mr. Clemenceau says he believes in, what possible Allies would you see for the Teutons in the next great war?" I asked the Chancellor.

"The French idea," he replied, "is to build a wall between them and us. Naturally we would look eastward for allies. There would be nowhere else to look. There are many bonds between Austria-Germany and Russia, especially economic ones."

"If a strong Russia were to cast in her lot with Austria and Germany, what do you think Japan would do?" I asked.

"I think Japan would join with us, in that case," he replied. "It would be hard for her not to follow a strong Russia. Of course a return to the 'Balance of Power' system among nations is just what Japan would like, for she would very probably hold the balance as between two groups of white nations. If they succeed in getting the Allies to make a peace founded on injustice and race hatred—that is, if they force the world to revert to the abominable outworn system of a 'Balance of Power'—the French will be moving the world directly toward the downfall of the white race and the supremacy of the yellow. Europe is almost in ruins now. Look at it! Revolution and Bolshevism, or some kind of industrial unrest, almost everywhere. If Europe remains in two armed fighting camps, the yellow people are certainly the future rulers of the world. And the white will deserve their fate, for they will have proved their inability to progress.

"Of course that war just referred to is not the only war we may fear if Europe is left with nothing better than the 'Balance of Power' to keep the peace. The 'Balance of Power,' in fact, begets wars. For instance, suppose armed conflict were to break out between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs. Then suppose France were to come to the aid of the Jugo-Slavs. Can you not see how unpleasant Austria's position might be, and how, from that beginning, all Europe might be again dragged unwillingly into a most terrible war?"

"What effect, Dr. Renner, do you think the adoption of the so-called Wilsonian plan would have on industrial and social conditions in Austria and Germany?"

"Decidedly a very healthy effect," replied the Socialist Chancellor. "If the League of Nations becomes a reality, Bolshevism and anarchy will gradually decrease in our countries. If a just peace is made, I believe Bolshevism will virtually disappear. But there is one thing to remember. Austria simply cannot afford to pay an indemnity. We can no more afford to pay the some hundred millions of crowns indemnity annually which it is proposed to ask of us than we can fly to the moon. Austria is now a broken country. We must begin slowly and painfully to rebuild. If you try to boycott us economically, and if you try to force us to pay a big indemnity, you will simply force us into Bolshevism. And it is quite certain that the Alps and the Rhine cannot stop Bolshevism. If it once sweeps through Germany and Austria, it will overrun the world. But if a just peace is made, we hope, we are confident, we shall be able to curb Bolshevism. If we can succeed in that, the effect will be observed among the working classes all over the world.

"We also hope in our union with Germany to effect a change in the character of the North Germans' politics. You need have no fear of that alliance, for there is a strong determination among all the South Germans to prevent the so-called Prussian character from domination any longer. Austria and Bavaria together will be a sufficient counterweight to Prussia. You remember that Bismarck was so afraid of South German dominance that he would not have us Austrians in the union of German states. The South German character is quite different from that you find in the north, especially in the northeast. We South Germans are a jolly, peacefully inclined, music-loving people.

"The greatest thing America can do is to see that her ideal of a just peace and a real League of Nations is established. I tell you frankly, President Wilson's ideas have nowhere such ardent supporters as here in Austria. Especially am I one—I who have supported President Wilson's ideas from the moment I heard of them. I was fighting for those ideas in the columns of the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung at a time when our Government believed in victory and these ideas were unpopular among the upper classes. To speak quite plainly, we Austrians know that our main hope is in the Anglo-Saxon nations. Continental Europe has sunken into a morass of materialism. We look to the Anglo-Saxons, and especially to America, to lead the battered world out into a new order."

Where Germans Heard Doom

C. Dawbarn
(London Daily Chronicle Special Correspondent)

Paris, April 8.—Through the courtesy of M. de Nolhac, the distinguished curator of the Palace of Versailles, whose historical works are so well known in England, I have been privileged to visit the magnificent apartments reserved for the ceremonial signing of peace.

Once again the vast building, which stands as a monument to the genius and ambition of the Sun King, lives in the bright light of history. In this radiant setting, where are now established some of the glories of French art and some of its proudest as well as most poignant memories, the vanquished foe will sign an instrument of peace ordained, we believe, to give a long period of rest to suffering humanity and to heal, as far as may be, the open wounds of war.

I was able this afternoon to follow the exact itinerary of the plenipotentiaries at Versailles. As they will do, I entered a door situated in the Marble Court, so called from its pavement, which dates from the days of Louis XIII., the first builder of Versailles. This court fronts the eastern facade of the palace, which abuts on to the spacious Place d'Armes.

It forms part of the Court of Honor, which immediately precedes the palace. Colossal statues of statesmen and marshals of France, including a giant Louis XIV. on horseback in the center, adorn this space. Today there is a new note of military glory in the German cannon, trophies of the war, which fringe the stone effigies of the great of France.

One proceeds up the marble staircase known as the Escalier de la Reine. It is extremely handsome in color and form. It leads directly to the Hall of the Queen's Guard.

We have plunged forthwith into the deepest tragedy of the palace. It was into this guards' room that the Paris crowd burst on October 6, 1789, to bring to Paris "the baker, the baker's wife, and son," as the revolutionaries called Louis, Marie Antoinette, and the Dauphin. "Sauvez la Reine (Save the Queen)!" cried a guardsman on duty at the door, but the mob swept on, leaving him for dead.

The ante-chamber leads directly to the Queen's apartments—her dining room and private salon, where her intimate friends gathered. Marie Antoinette used to sit beneath a canopy. Here you may see her famous jewel-case in rosewood and mother-of-pearl.

Outside are the gardens glowing with the spring. We are above the orangery and dominate the ornamental water known as the Piece des Suisses. The Queen's bed-chamber adjoins. From its bed arose Marie Antoinette, affrighted by the noise of the insurgent mob, and she rushed to the King's room close by.

We now come to the Salon de la Paix, which forms the corner between these apartments and the superb Galerie des Glaces, where will be enacted the great drama of the signature.

The Galerie des Glaces, where we are now, is so called, of course, from the splendid mirrors edged in gold which form one side of it. It shimmers with gilding and the richest paintings of Le Brun, depicting episodes in the reign of the fourteenth Louis.

We are now facing the west, and the full extent of the park and gardens is seen stretching to the blue line of the low hills of St. Cyr. We note the tapis vert, or green lawn, the canal and ornamental waters. But our thoughts turn to the room itself, where, in the exact center, beneath a painting appropriately inscribed "Le Roy gouverne par luimeme (the King rules in his own right)," William of Prussia, standing with his princes on a low platform received the crown of Germany on January 18, 1871.

On January 18 also opened the present Peace Conference. Tomorrow—a morrow that has not yet been fixed—German plenipotentiaries will sign their names to a new Act, not betokening added pomp and power, but something which, if not an abdication, at least offers no menace to mankind.

We leave this brilliant apartment, flooded through its 17 large arcaded windows with the soft afternoon light along its glittering length of 250 feet, for the Salon de la Guerre, the pendant of the Peace Salon at the other end. It, too, is a jewel with polished facets, lovely in form and glistening in color. Its outlook is on the fountains in the garden.

Returning through the Galerie des Glaces we reach the Council Chamber where Louis XIV. conferred with his Ministers, Louis XV.'s bedchamber, and the famous salon of the oval window, all of which will be used on the day of signature.

I gather that the actual proceedings at the palace will not occupy more than a day. Whether the treaty is to be regarded as an actual ultimatum or not, some time must be given to its consideration. This examination will take place at the Prefecture at Versailles.

This is a large building hung with modern paintings and decorated in the style of the late Second Empire. It is on the main route to Paris, close to the palace, post office, town hall, etc. It will serve as headquarters to the Germans, who will be lodged in some of the smaller hotels and villas round about.

It was at the Prefecture that William stayed for four or five months during the negotiations which eventuated in his acceptance of the crown.

Said the agreeable functionary who showed me round: "One of the German dignitaries in 1871 was Winterfeld. How strange an irony of history that his son should now be sent to negotiate peace and to receive our terms in this very building"

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They Discover At Home Why We Are 'Broke' Here

That bugbear of the Western world—old High Cost of Living—has arrived in the East in all his arrogance. Conditions met by the foreign resident or traveler in the Far East have changed mightly since the outbreak of the war, and it is a great puzzle to Americans why the cost of living in the Orient should be as high now as it is at home. The value of the Chinese dollar, because of the increase of the market price of silver, is practically the same as that of the United States gold dollar, while the amount it will purchase has rapidly shrunk.

Before the war an American dollar could be exchanged for from $2.25 to $2.60 in Chinese currency. Thus the employe of an American firm in China receiving $200 a month in Uncle Sam's money received for it in China $450 to $560. Today his salary in coin of the realm—Chinese realm—amounts to about $242. And to add to the woes caused by the shrinkage of the purchasing power of gold, along comes H. C. L. Thus, says a report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States:

Transient hotel-rates, which in the Orient are all on the American plan, and which in 1914 were $5 (Chinese currency) are $8, and rates by the month for a single person range around $150. For a family of four at least $300 would have to be allowed for actual living expenses; this sum would include a reasonable amount of entertaining, a duty almost compulsory in China, where the absence of other forms of amusement accentuates this side of life.

This comparatively high cost of living is due largely to high rents, an ordinary dwelling, when obtainable, bringing from $50 to $100 per month. This condition has been brought about in most of the treaty ports by the steady increase in the foreign population and the practical suspension of building of foreign houses, owing to the inability to get certain imported fixtures, such as piping, etc., and the abnormally high cost of all other materials due to war-demands. In Hongkong this state of affairs has been aggravated by a movement of better-class Chinese from the mainland to the island in order to be under British protection during the uncertain revolutionary period. These Chinese have bought practically all the property on the lower levels of the island, causing the property on the upper levels to sell at a very high premium. High rents in Shanghai are attributed to similar causes.

To the epicurean demanding Western delicacies, China would prove an expensive habitat. Aside from certain fruits, vegetables, eggs, and pork products, food is not plentiful and must, consequently, be imported to a large degree. Outside the more important ports, the Chinese have built up a large dairy business to support the foreign trade, and butter and milk may be had reasonably, but in the interior such delicacies are the exception. The vast majority of natives use bean curd as we do butter and rice as we do bread. In addition to native fruits, California fruits find a good market in China and may be had reasonably. This is especially true of apples and oranges. Vegetables for the foreign palate, but not eaten by the Chinese, are grown in gardens on the outskirts of the larger foreign concessions and are plentiful and cheap. Eggs may be had for one cent apiece, and poultry and pork products, grown universally for the Chinese themselves, are always to be had at a low price.

The problem of living in China these days might prove an easier one to solve if up-to-date apartments with a cafe in the basement were available. But home entertaining is necessarily one of the features of life in the Orient, for practically all the amusement which foreigners are constantly seeking to relieve the monotony of their existence is confined to a much more frequent interchange of dinners and dances than would prevail among the same class of people at home in the United States. Continuing the report says:

The cheapness of servant hire tempts one to have too many, and this tendency is furthered by the seeming fixed mode which will not permit a good servant to do all the work, but requires two, three and sometimes five or six to keep up a moderate-sized establishment.

Then there is the club, with monthly dues, chits (due bills), and luncheons, which, though not an absolute necessity, is a very important part of the business game in the Orient. What the club is to the man socially, the afternoon bridge tea is to the woman, and the maintenance of her position is really as important as that of his. The golf links, lawn-tennis clubs, and boat clubs (in seaports) are all important, if not necessary, adjuncts to the social and physical welfare of the foreigner.

What applies to China is equally true of Japan, although in a somewhat lesser degree. In the latter country there has appeared a great influx of wealthy Russians who were fortunate enough to get away from their own country after the revolution. They have acquired, at high rentals, every available Western-style house, or Japanese house adapted to Western uses, thus causing the normal shortage of desirable living quarters to become increasingly acute. And then the war has made many nouveaux riches among the Japanese whose first desire now is to live in Western style, which means foreign food, houses, and clothing, and to them the price is the very last consideration.

What Is A Good Love Story?

The love-story of today differs intrinsically from the love-story of yesterday.

Yesterday's love-story always ended with marriage bells. Today's—which is a far harder love story to write—begins with them.

Earlier authors, in short, shirked the real problem of love. For the real problem is not the falling in love, the courtship, or the honeymoon, but the preservation of love after the honeymoon.

No modern love-story which ends with betrothal or marriage is worth serious consideration except as a minor work of art or a mere entertainment. A modern love-story which aspires to be a major work of art must pursue its theme to the logical conclusion, must face facts, and whether its end is a "happy" or "unhappy" one it must be an inevitable one.

Is the "unhappy" ending inevitable in the love-story which deals with the only big love problem—namely, the problem of love after marriage?

From the sentimentalist's point of view it is probably inevitable. But the sentimentalist's assumption that hero and heroine "live happily ever after" is the assumption of a fool afraid of facts.

A marriage which, year after year, maintained the ardor that is quite natural at the start would not really be a happy marriage; it would only be a rather mad marriage; therefore, in a spiritual sense, almost describable as an unhappy marriage.

Many a married couple whose affection appears to have become humdrum, and from whose union all romance has evaporated, look back on the early, passionate years as the unhappy ones—even the unbeautiful ones—and know that the present peace of perfect confidence and understanding represents the true "happy ending" of their story.

But this "happy ending" is only reached after a long journey, and it is the description of this journey, the analysis of its spiritual adventures, which constitute the worth-while love-story demanded by the intelligent 20th century reader, who asks not that he should be drugged by the sensuous waltz-tunes of erotic literature or galvanised by its comedy ragtimes, but that a clear light should be thrown on this marriage question—that is, on the most vital question in his own and his neighbors' lives.

For falling in love, and wooing, and honeymooning are a short—and easy—episode; but marriage is long and difficult. Marriage, to many, is life itself—or a living death.

When the hero wins the heroine, that is no true triumph in comparison with the claim, thirty or forty years later, that neither he nor she regrets it. And the author who can write a novel in which this claim is convincing has written what the world wants—a good love-story.

Britons More Genial

(By a Dominions ex-Soldier in London Daily Mail)

I like the man I meet casually in England now much better than the men I met over here six years ago.

Now the average Englishman does not strike me as being so cold towards the stranger. Often when here before I used to think he was suspicious. If I tried to open conversation or offered him my newspaper in a train or in an hotel he was invariably polite, but his face seemed to say, "I don't know you; what right have you to speak to me?" I could never make any headway with him.

I was puzzled, because out in the Dominions it was so different. Staying in hotels or traveling out there people make some of their best friends, though they have never been introduced to them.

What made it more difficult to understand was that I never found the Englishman traveling abroad to show such reserve. In hotels in India I have met Englishmen casually and we have become good friends—in after years these chance friendships have been preserved by correspondence. Once in Sydney I had only been a few hours in an hotel when some English tourists whom I had never seen in my life before invited me to make one of a party to visit the Blue Mountains, I went, and I was glad, because that was one of the jolliest little parties I have ever journeyed with. And on board ship the Englishman readily makes a friendly companion.

But how changed in his own country! When I came here six years ago I was frequently embarrassed and sometimes snubbed.

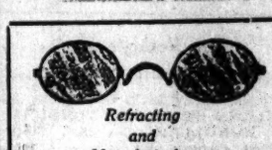
And now as I travel about England I find him changed. He is the Englishman you meet abroad.

He will cheerily respond to your efforts to make conversation on a railway journey, and over the fire in the hotel smoking-room he is the happiest of good fellows.

I was dining alone in a restaurant the other evening and the second seat at my table happened to be the only vacant one in the room. A young man—obviously not only out of khaki—asked if I would mind if he sat there.

We talked. Yes, I had been to France, and we exchanged experiences. To that vacant chair I owe the friendship of a charming English family.

France, Gallipoli, and Salonika go a long way toward proving the secret of a more genial Englishman. The fine English character has not suffered, and we who come from abroad like the Englishman better for it.



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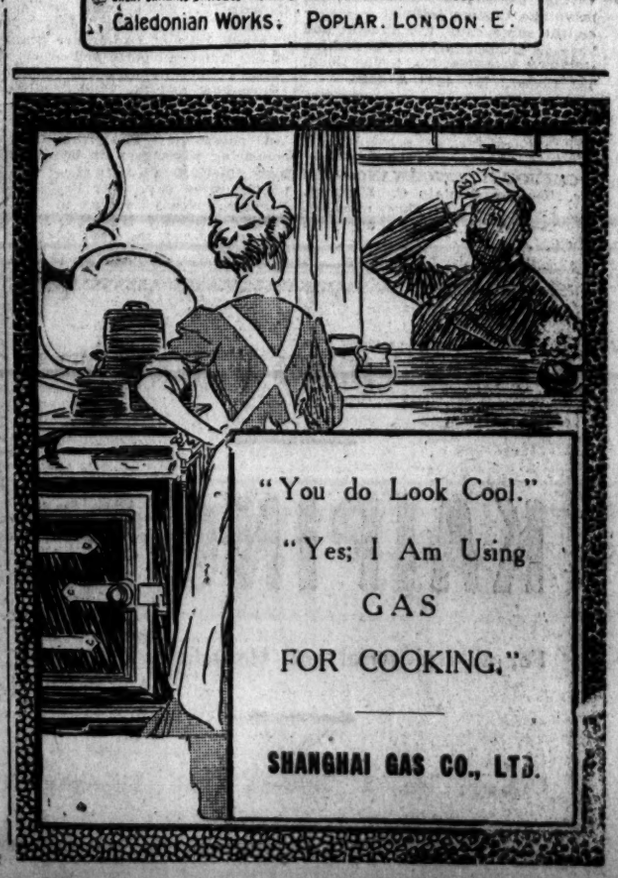

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, May 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. S. Kasakawi will be despatched from China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Friday, May 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, May 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, May 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, applyto **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, May 21**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Henson will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, May 22**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Sunday, May 25**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Tonnan**, Captain C. Slepperd, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, May 22**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. **Hsinkong**, Captain A. B. Baines, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 24**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 24**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fugami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Friday, May 30**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Shinyo Maru**, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on **Monday, May 26.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. Custom Clock. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Monday, May 26.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON and ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Thursday, March 29.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4047.

MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain T. Yendoh, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Monday, June 9.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via MARSEILLES.—The Steamer **Andes Maru**, Captain K. Goko, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Tuesday, June 10.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **Sunday, July 20.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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Bessie Dollar ..... Apr. 18
Melville Dollar ..... Apr. 24
Empress of Russia ..... May 10
For New York Via Panama
Lowther Castle ..... Apr. 19
For London, etc.
Laomedon ..... Apr. 17
Bassano ..... Apr. 18
Carnarvonshire ..... Apr. 19
Chifuku Maru ..... Apr. 24
Somedone Maru ..... Apr. 26
Nellore ..... Apr. 25
Atsuta Maru ..... Apr. 29
Peleus ..... May 3
Glengyle ..... May 4
Carmarthenshire ..... May 10
Shidzuoka Maru ..... May 12
Lycaon ..... May 20
For Liverpool
Telamon ..... Apr. 17
Pakling ..... May 11
For Marseilles
Paul Lecat ..... May 10
For Odessa
Mylie ..... Apr. 24
For Bombay
Hejaz ..... Apr. 26
Dilwara ..... May 19
For Java
Tjiliwong ..... May 9

Launch Services

Monday, May 26, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Neuralia will be despatched for London and Marseilles via Suez tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. Wharf about noon today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia willl eave Hongkong for Shanghai today at noon and may be expected to arrive on Friday. The Colombia sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu on Saturday.

The A. L. s.s. Arratoon Apcar was scheduled to leave Hongkong for Kobe on Sunday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru left Shanghai for Dairen yesterday afternoon.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon left Shanghai for London and Antwerp yesterday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday and is due at Woosung next Sunday. The Shinyo sails for San Francisco via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Monday, May 26, and the tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Woosung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. F. K.K. Hill and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. McKenzie and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Soper, Consul W.M. Hewlett, C. M.G. Messrs. H. Fook, P. G. Sullivan, H. R. Lein, H.H. Wang.

Per C.M. s.s. Taishin from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and 2 children, Rev. Fathers Chocpuil, Tamiwelk, Messrs. Smith Children, Woodridge.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientcin: Mr. and Mrs. Calligher, Mrs. Williams, Miss Alcoff, Mrs. Upson and child, Mrs. D. O. Lewary, Mrs. Ayscough, Mr. Russell.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru for Japan: Miss Rakink, Messrs. Pirstro, F. Marcusson, I. Kawaguchi, Kando, Shibata, Nakajima.

C. N. C.

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The steamers **Wuchang** and **Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Ecuador	June 28
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Colombia	July 26

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VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb.	15	— Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar.	13	—	Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar.	16	—	Mituku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar.	20	—	Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr.	6	— Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr.	8	— Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr.	22	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr.	22	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr.	27	— Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	1	— Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May	1	— Tsingtao	Neuralia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May	4	— Tsingtao	Shimei Maru 10	Jap.	S. Yoko
May	7	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May	10	— New York, etc.	St. Mihiel	Chi.	M. & Co.
May	11	— Japan	Chihaya Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	11	— Canton	Hwahkuei	Chi.	B. & S.
May	12	— Hongkong	Celtic Prince	Br.	D. & Co.
May	12	— San Francisco	Korsnaes	Am.	S. & Dix.
May	13	— Hongkong	Hwahkun	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
May	13	— Japan	Toyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	13	— Japan	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
May	13	— Hankow	Astrahan	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	13	— River Ports	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May	15	— Hongkong	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May	15	— Japan	Yelko Maru	Jap.	
May	15	— Japan	Yeiraku Maru	Jap.	
May	15	— Vladivostok	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May	16	— Japan	Hokkai Maru	Chi.	S. Yoko
May	16	—	Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May	17	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
May	17	—	Tenri Maru	Jap.	
May	18	— Japan	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May	18	— Japan	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	18	— Hankow	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
May	18	— River Ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
May	18	— River Ports	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S. Co.
May	18	— River Ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	18	— Hankow	Koun Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
May	18	— Hankow	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
May	18	— Singapore	Grayson	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
May	18	— Japan	Yero Maru 2	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	18	— Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May	19	— Hankow	Tseangtan	Chi.	I.&E.L. Co.
May	19	— River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	19	— Chefoo	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	19	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May	19	— Hongkong	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
May	19	— Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
May	19	— Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May	19	— Japan	Taiyu Maru	Jap.	
May	20	— River Ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May	20	— River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	20	— River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May	20	— Tsingtao	Nagasaki Maru 2	Jap.	Suzuki & Co
May	20	— Hongkong	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
May	20	— Japan	Sanno Maru	Jap.	
May	20	— Tientsin	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
May	20	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May	20	— Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
May	20	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
May	20	— Wuhu	Sanbashi Maru 2	Jap.	S.T. Co.
May	20	— Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

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(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,	May 27	May 29

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*ANDES MARU	15,000	K. Goko,	June 8	June 10

FOR MARSEILLES

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave
*INDO MARU	10,000	Y. Yendoh,	June 1	June 9

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*AFRICA MARU	20,000	H. Yamamoto,	May 25	May 26
*ARABIA MARU	15,000	T. Saito,	July 19	July 20

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	May 28	May 30

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	May 26	May 28

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	May 26, 1919
KOREA MARU	June 29, 1919
TENYO MARU	July 24, 1919
SIBERIA MARU	Aug. 2, 1919
SHINYO MARU	Aug. 16, 1919
KOREA MARU	Sept. 13, 1919
TENYO MARU	Oct. 6. 1919

FOR HONGKONG

SHINYO MARU	July 26, 1919
TENYO MARU	Sept. 22, 1919

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*S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	17th
S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th
*S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	SEP.	14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI nor HONOLULU.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	3rd
S.S. "CHINA"	JUNE	21st

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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	May 26
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto,	June 9

AMERICAN LINE

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FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. S. Koma,	July 23

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Iisuno,	May 23
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	June 3

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	May 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	May 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 31
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	June 4

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Takano,	June 10

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 19

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Jun. 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23

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TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	12.50
23.45	11.12		..	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25		..	arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	..		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	..

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	21.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	..	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.55	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tschow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Taianfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	5		220		2				8.
6.00	22.25	20.34	—	dep.	Taianfu	arr.	7.56	5.46	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	..	arr.	Yanchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep.	Yanchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.88
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Liuchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	2		420		2				10.
5.40	3.00	4.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	..	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40	523	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.17
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53		21.38	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.04		22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsochuang d.	5.15	14.48	19.50

Mail 101.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp. 2.	Exp. 4.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST".

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Taianfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton..	Sunning	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America	M. Dollar	17.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Foochow	Ningshin	14.30	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Woosung	..	17.00	..	..	..	14.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	19.00
Chefoo	Yusang	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Friday, May 23.							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	Colombia	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	Colombia	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America, via Moji	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	19.00
Saturday, May 24.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choysang	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Choysang	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangse	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, May 26.							
N'saki, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Shinyo Maru	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	Shinyo Maru	12.30	..	..	..	..	12.00
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	12.00

A. Parcels 9:30 a.m.
B. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m.
E. and money orders 4 p.m. Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI
to
VANCOUVER

FOR VANCOUVER

S.S. "Melville Dollar" - - - - - May 21st
S.S. "Harold Dollar" - - - - - June 6th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "Windber" - - - - - - - May 30th
S.S. "Western Knight" - - - - - June 25th

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "Western Knight" - - - - - June 25th

Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc.

apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 2303

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Cattle & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jenfeki dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Nanking dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.26	....
Yehsih dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP".

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehsih dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Nanking dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.15*	*10.36*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.45*	*11.58*	*14.26*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jenfeki dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU — KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. — ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Senawang Rubber Estates Pays 5 Percent

The thirteen ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Mr. G. Grayrigge presiding, supported by Messrs. E. T. Byrne, E. S. Kadoorie and C. W. Wrightson, directors, and shareholders, representating 22,103 shares. Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, the directors' report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for the usual time and I will, with your permission, take them as read.

"The low prices obtained for rubber combined with adverse rates of exchange during the year under review have resulted in a less satisfactory showing than that of the previous year, the net profit for the last twelve months being only Tls. 27,899.08 as against Tls. 72,319.51 for the year ended January 31, 1918.

"With the amount of Tls. 27,815.41 carried forward from 1917-1918 there is for disposal at credit of profit and loss account the sum of Tls. 55,714.49 which the directors recommend be dealt with as follows:

To pay a dividend of 5 per-

	Tls.
cent equal to 25 tael cents per share	16,712.50
To write off Building and Furniture Account	8,999.00
To write off Plant and Machinery Account	3,748.27
To carry forward to next Year's Accounts	26,254.72
	Tls. 55,714.49

and I shall propose a resolution to this effect later, which I trust will commend itself to you.

"I may mention that our cash position at date after payment of the proposed dividend will show a credit balance with our bankers of Tls. 17,077.64, and besides on May 1 we had 42,519 lbs. of rubber in stock at the estates.

"Satisfactory comparisons of expenditure, etc., in the F.M.S. cannot be established on such a fluctuating value as the Tael, hence we have decided to show such items now and in future in Straits' dollars faced with the equivalent in Taels. You will have noted that the accounts just issued show the equivalent in Straits' dollars of the various items in development account and profit and loss account.

"The average rate of exchange for the year was 48¼, while the rate taken for the final entries, such as rubber in stock, cash in Singapore, etc., was 45⅞. For the purpose of comparison I may inform you that the exchange conversion for the three previous years was as follows:

1917-1918	Average 59⅛	Final 53⅞
1916-1917	77¼	65
1915-1916	100	89

"Regarding estate matter the report before you gives full information leaving little for me to comment upon.

"The output during the year did not reach the estimated figures owing principally to rain falling during tapping hours and to the epidemic, of influenza which for a time disorganised the tapping force.

"The year's f.o.b. cost is a considerable improvement on that of last year, every possible economy having been exercised without reducing efficiency.

"The estimated output for the current year is again placed at [illegible],000 lbs. the f.o.b. cost excluding duty being estimated at 9.82 pence per lb.

"The estate has been kept in good order in every respect. The cost of weeding was higher than estimated, owing to the increased outlay on swamps and ravines. For the current year the estimated cost of this work, including $3,000 for swamps and ravines, is $1.16 per acre per month and it is not anticipated this figure will be exceeded.

"In the estimates for the year under review an allowance of $15 an acre was made for additional timber clearing Fields 29 and 30.

"Owing, however, to the uncertain outlook of the commodity market last year the work was only undertaken in Field 29 (103 acres) and consequently a similar allowance has been included in the estimates for the current year for the purpose of dealing with Field 30 in this matter.

"Diseases and Pests. The disease known as mouldy rot continued to show itself, except during the dry months of the year. Under treatment the disease is held in check and the bark renewal is not permanently affected, other diseases are in no way troublesome.

"As regards labor I have nothing further to add to what is stated in the report.

"The food question in the F.M.S. is becoming a serious one owing to the scarcity of supplies of rice from Burmah and Saigon, and estates are now compelled by the Government to grow certain foods such as paddy, millet, etc., to meet the requirements of the labor force.

"A certain percentage of land of each estate has at once to be cultivated for this purpose, failing which a heavy fine or term of imprisonment will be imposed. It is anticipated that next year this difficulty will be overcome.

"Gentlemen, I do not think there are any other matters of importance to mention. The past year proved one of the most difficult the rubber growing industry has had to endure, selling prices reached a very low ebb indeed, but we are hoping for better things this year, although one very prominent factor, that is silver, promises to adversely affect conversion of our profits. This is an adversity, however, we have to share in common with all other local rubber companies.

"Before concluding, on behalf of the board I wish to express our appreciation of the work of our secretaries and general managers, the Straits agents, and the staff of the estate.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were put and passed unanimously:

That the report and accounts for the year ending January 31, 1919, and the disposition of balance at credit of profit and loss account as recommended be adopted and passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That Mr. G. Grayrigge be re-elected director of the company.—Proposed by the Rev. Fr. Castrillo, seconded by Mr. C. W. Wrightson.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company at a fee of Tls. 400 for Singapore and Shanghai.—Proposed by the Rev. Fr. Sallou, seconded by Mr. Hugo Reiss.

That a dividend of 5 percent, equal to 25 tael cents per share on the issued shares of the company be paid to shareholders on the record at this date and that the balance at credit of profit and loss account be allocated as stated in the report.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$625
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$500 S.
North China	Tls. 220 B.
Union of Canton ...	HK $1120 CR
Yangtsze	$232½ B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160
Hongkong Fire	$330
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	$160
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	172/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$153
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 129 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$97 x R S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 235 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 172½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 85 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 33½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 11 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$157 S.
Green Island	$71 B.
Langkats	Tls. 191 CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$121½ B.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford	$93
Moutrie	$83
Watson	$6 B.
Weeks	$13 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	
Amberst	Tls. 8
Anglo-Java	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 3 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 20 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85
Chempedak	Tls. 0.80 B.
Cheng	Tls. 7½
Consolidated	Tls. 2.10
Dominion	Tls. 2½ B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 5.65
Kamunting	Tls. 13.90
Kapala	Tls. 5½
Kapayang	Tls. 0.30 B.
Karan	Tls. 10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 8½
Kroewook Java	Tls. 5½
Padang	Tls. 11½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 10
Permata	Tls. 4½ B.
Repah	Tls. 2½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.70 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1
Senawang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.50 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 6
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 8
Sungaia	Tls. 1½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 1.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 4
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1½
Tebong	Tls. 0.80 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 13 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 2½
	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 M.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
S'hai Elec. and Ash...	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 79 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 150 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 388

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....May 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. May 26

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. May 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 23

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ..May 30

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Tonight ! Tonight !

JANE GREY

In a Five-Part Pathe Gold Rooster Film

"THE TEST"

Another of these original Pathe Plays you like.

Have You Seen a Picture of Hell ?

This week we are showing a series of remarkable and phenomenal pictures of a great volcanic eruption called

"THE ADVENTURES OF PEGGY"

Summed up in one word

"UNIQUE!"

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE

LONESOME LUKE

in

"NOTHING BUT TROUBLE"

He's found it this week

Time and Prices as usual.

"LET'S GO"

LYCEUM THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

and TO-MORROW Night

2 Nights Only

LAURA GUERITE

Supported by GEORGE ROSS and FULL REVUE COMPANY

in

The Brilliant Revue

"LET'S GO!"

Written by LAURA GUERITE and GEORGE ROSS

Side Splitting Comedy!

New Musical Numbers! Dazzling Costumes!

FRIDAY and SATUDAY

Special Matinee, Saturday at 3 p.m.

The Great American Revusical Comedy

"VERY GOOD, EDDIE"

The Sensation of Three Continents

PLANTS AT MOUTRIE'S. BOOK EARLY

PARTIES BUT NO NEWS FOR PARIS JOURNALISTS

Incidentally They Learn A Lot Of Things About Ancient History

(Kokusai From America)

Paris, March 27.—Newspaper correspondents accredited to the Peace Conference are more popular than beautiful millionaire debutantes in their first season.

Queens, counts, princes, lords, ladies, ambassadors, ministers, premiers, presidents, would-be presidents, peace delegates and plain citizens who are unique in being mere messieurs shower the correspondents with invitations to teas, tiffins, dinners and occasionally to audiences which have no social disguise.

Three social secretaries and a squad of motor despatchers would be required to avoid social errors and land a correspondent promptly at all the functions to which he is invited. And he would have no time for anything so prosaic as the plenary sessions of the Peace Conference.

Everything from Belshazzar to the Bolsheviki is discussed at these social functions. Correspondents are whisked from New Guinea to Nova Zembla without warning. Ptolemy and Pompey are resurrected and discussed at such length that one might suspect they narrowly missed being selected as delegates to the Paris conference.

Ancient Greece and Rome no longer seem ancient. Philip of Macedon suddenly becomes modern. Persian poets sing of their country's proper boundaries with all the charm of Omar Khayyam. The Old Testament is introduced as a modern bit of literature designed to establish certain territorial claims.

Countries and peoples are discovered at these conferences which American school geographers apparently hadn't heard of; and even the geographical specialists employed by the various missions to the Paris conference are mystified.

It's a rare occasion when a delegation descends to a period as modern as that of Charlemagne or Pepin the Great in making claims for the right of self-determination.

Sanskrit and Arabic are revived glibly in an effort to establish the consanguinity of certain peoples. Ancient philosophers are quoted in their original tongues. Anglo-Saxons are reminded of the perfect civilisation which existed in the Orient five thousand years before the Christian era. Names which the "raw civilisation" of Western Europe never heard of are rolled off glibly, names which the Americans trying to make the world safe for democracy and that speedily, don't want to hear.

Such claims as that of Belgium for a readjustment of her relations with Holland come as a real relief to dazed newspaper men and weary delegates. That controversy only dates back to 1831, to the scrap of paper which Germany probably wouldn't tear up so ruthlessly if she could live the last five years over again.

Discussions of the Near Eastern questions are much the same, whether they be in the drawing room of the Prince of Hedjaz or the meetings of the Big Five at the Quai d'Orsay. They are reminiscent of weary classroom days with Homer, Herodotus and Virgil. Efforts to interests busy men in antiquity seem futile. Delegates doze through the exposition of ancient history and correspondents long for brief statements throwing light upon the recent history and aspirations of the various peoples who have lived in such discord for centuries along the shores of the Mediterranean.

Tsao Ju-lin Shows Little Repentance

Thinks Student Indignation Will Blow Over And He Will Be Active Again

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 16.—The family of Tsao Ju-lin have returned to Peking from Tientsin, whither they fled after their house in the East City was raided by the students on the 4th of this month, and have taken up their quarters in their old home, which has been put in a state of partial repair. Tsao Ju-lin himself is still in the Japanese hospital undergoing treatment for his nerves, but is getting better rapidly and expects to join his family shortly.

Tsao is reported as saying that the cession of Germany's rights in Shantung is a great diplomatic victory for Japan, not so much over China, which could not help herself, as over the European powers and, more particularly, the United States. He interprets the failure of China's Shantung case as a sign that the Western Powers either cannot or will not take energetic steps in behalf of their own interests and of China's rights as against Japan, and draws from this interpretation the deduction that China must of necessity lean towards Japan in seeking the solution of her military, political and financial problems. Tsao sees in the decision of the Shantung question the justification of his own policy in dealing with his country's finance and industry, to say nothing of politics, and is correspondingly elated.

Friends of Tsao Ju-lin make the further statement that he regards the recent student outbreaks as mere flashes in the pan. He thinks the cause of these outbreaks, and with it the resulting excitement, will soon be forgotten; and hence he anticipates no reason for his not returning to active political life within the near future.

REACTIONARY APPOINTED MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Naming Of Man Of Old School May Cause Disruption Of Government University

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 16.—The resignation of Fu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Education, having been accepted, the President has issued a mandate appointing Vice-Minister Yuan Hsi-tao as Acting Minister. Yuan is an adherent of the old school of educational thought and a strong opponent of Tsai Yuan-pei, whose methods he considers far too progressive and radical.

Yuan is, furthermore, unfriendly towards the students of the Government University, many of whom state that they will leave Peking for some other college if he remains in office. There is in fact already a growing movement among the students to leave the university altogether and form a new university of a more liberal chafacter at some other place. They are now going into the questions of finances and a site for such a seat of learning.

Neither the students of the Government University nor the officials of the Ministry of Education are inclined to believe that Chancellor Tsai Yuan-pei will heed the President's mandate and resume his duties as chancellor. Tsai has been very positive in his statements that he will not return to his old post and has said that not only would the opposition to him from military and reactionary quarters be too great to overcome, but that his resumption of service at the university would be an actual source of danger to his life.

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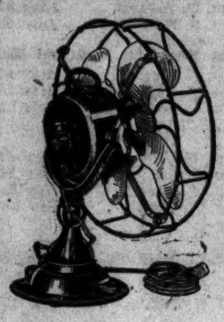

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